

The Nation.

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The Week.

In his speech at Chautauqua on Saturday, Gov. Hughes spoke in his usual calm way. It was, however, a distinct programme of political activity which the Governor laid down. He is a thorough believer in reform and progress. To be conservative in the sense of refusing to do anything is no longer possible. Yet stability is necessary, and it is the peculiar merit of Mr. Hughes's speech that he sketched an ideal of advancement which shall be steady. When he dwelt upon the duty of public men to assert reason in the face of popular emotion and prejudice, to mark out a rational goal, and then press toward it without haste or rest, his hearers must have felt that he was the embodiment of his own doctrine. Without clamor or any kind of meteoric flashings about the firmament, he has indicated useful lines of public progress, and has steadily pursued them. His success has not been absolute, but has been very great. And it has been due largely to his method of persistent appeal to reason, rather than resorting to impetuous mouthings addressed to vague passion. If Gov. Hughes is more successful than President Roosevelt in hitting off the popular need just now, it is because he gives the impression of being a progressive man who does not lose his head or give rash rein to his tongue. There is a distinct place for a public man who can advocate reforms without foaming at the mouth, and secure them without destroying those necessary and precious things—confidence, a sense of security, the quiet ongoing of industry.

The season of the "straw-vote" begins at about the time the grain crops are harvested, a coincidence which it takes a rustic philosopher to explain. The most notable example thus far is the poll taken by the *Chicago Tribune*. This canvass, the result of which has been received with such delight by the friends of Secretary Taft, has recorded the preferences of 1,634 "Republican editors, legislators, and other political leaders in the Middle West." The absolute preferences in any unofficial count of this kind are not to be taken too seriously. At the same time, there are some points in the table which indicate peculiar and perhaps unexpected tendencies among Republicans. In the first place, while Taft has a marked lead over all others as first choice for the Presidential nomination, Hughes is the most popular second choice and also third

choice in the Middle West. The Republicans in every one of the seven Taft States included in this poll have Hughes in mind as the next best thing to the President's own candidate. Wisconsin, with a favorite son for the first place, puts Hughes in second, while Illinois and Indiana, also with favorite sons, have Taft second and Hughes third. Still more remarkable is the discovery contained in the two general questions addressed to the participants in the poll. Only sixty-five answer "No" to the question, "Do you approve the progressive policies of the President?" When the *Tribune* asked, however, "Do you prefer a progressive or a conservative for his successor?" no less than 176, or two and a half times as many, replied, "Conservative."

Secretary Taft spoke to the people of Oklahoma Saturday in the rôle of an individual citizen who, if he lived in their community, would certainly vote against the new Constitution, and, by the same token, for the Republican ticket. His words are entitled to praise by contrast with those of the politicians of his party who have been for throwing out the new State, willy-nilly, ever since it appeared that it was certainly Democratic. But what are Mr. Taft's reasons for opposing the drafted Constitution? Various points he made against the anti-injunction clause, the multiplicity of offices, and the inadequate provision for schools. But the fact which he emphasized, according to the reports, was the existence of a Democratic gerrymander. He denounced the "hypocrisy" of the men who, in the sacred name of popular sovereignty, had "by the merest political trickery and chicanery adopted a plan by which there might be a majority of ten thousand for the Republican ticket in the State, and yet there would be a Democratic Legislature and Democratic Senators." Of course, Secretary Taft comes from a State where no such thing as political trickery has been heard of in the memory of man, and he is naturally shocked to find it rampant in Oklahoma. Yet we could name another State in which the chief city might have over half the voters, and every one of those voters cast a Democratic ballot, and yet the Republican party, under the State's extraordinary Constitution, would still have a majority in the State Senate, if it carried the rest of the State by the barest majorities. That State happens to be the home of the President, who has to determine "judicially" whether the Oklahoma Constitution conforms to that of the United States. It is one more proof of the difficulty of throwing

a brick at Oklahoma without hitting some sister State.

Mr. Bryan is much pleased at being singled out by Secretary Taft for comparison with President Roosevelt. He announces that he will take up his old charge, that Roosevelt stole his clothes, and will have something interesting to say about it. Meanwhile, he emits a loud note about the dangerous "centralization" of the President's Provincetown speech. The plan of Federal incorporation is alarming to Mr. Bryan; it could work out only to the crippling of the States and the profit of the railroads. But all such protests come with exceeding ill-grace from a man who has advocated the Government ownership of the railroads. That should have forever closed his mouth about centralization. For Mr. Bryan to raise that cry against Mr. Roosevelt is for a man in the water up to his armpits to rail at one who is wetting his ankles.

Judge Parker's presidential address before the American Bar Association at Portland, Monday, touched upon the duties of lawyers as citizens. The burden of his remarks on this subject was that lawyers should realize more keenly their extra-professional obligations. It is their business as citizens, he argued, to cling to and defend sound principles of government and of public policy. In a phrase which is a favorite with Gov. Hughes, Judge Parker urged his brethren at the bar to stand for reason as against passion. That there are difficulties and even perils in such a course, he did not deny. He pointed out the new forms of intimidation and hounding which nowadays waylay the man who asserts what he thoroughly believes to be right and true, in the face of intense popular prejudice. Demagogues will denounce him; the yellow press will cartoon him; an insensate outcry will be raised against him. To withstand or defy this modern style of public terrorism, requires a fine type of civic courage. All the greater the demand, then, for men who will despise the swords of our latter-day Catilines. That there is peculiar fitness in calling upon lawyers to apply themselves to the correction of public abuses is clear when one notes their numbers and prominence in all parts of the government. In Legislatures and in Congress, they are more numerous than any other class. If our lawyers would only stand together, they could put an end to many an evil. For the plague of over-legislation, to which Judge Parker alluded, lawyer-legislators are more directly responsible than anybody else.

There is, however, a disrepute much more marked and peculiar attaching to-day to the legal profession, in the popular mind. We refer, of course, to the special relations of "eminent counsel" to the great corporations which wish to keep on the shady side of the law, and which retain lawyers, at enormous salaries, to advise them, not what the law is, but how it may be violated with impunity. It is lawyers of this kind who are more and more awaking popular suspicion of their whole class. To "hang all the lawyers" has been the first item in the programme of more than one people's rebellion; and if something of that sentiment is astir in this country to-day, the lawyers have themselves to blame for it. There ought to be some way of disciplining professionally lawyers who prostitute their talents in the service of corporations whose money-making depends upon "getting around" the criminal law.

There is now little doubt that the Interborough-Metropolitan directors are striving to repudiate the dividend guarantee on the Metropolitan Street Railway. Their reported plan of procedure is to throw into bankruptcy the New York City Railway, which owns the street railway company and directly guarantees its dividend, and which is itself owned, through an intermediary company, by the Interborough-Metropolitan holding company. As to the practicability of this scheme, we have our doubts; the courts have heretofore ruled, in leading cases, that one corporation which controls another, through ownership of its stock, incurs in law the duties and responsibilities resting on the company thus controlled. Any other interpretation of the law would, apparently, play directly into the hands of designing financiers who should acquire control of a company in order to appropriate its assets, wreck it, and buy it in for a song on foreclosure. But whatever may be the legal aspect of this expedient, we are certain that the people, the courts, and the Public Service Commission ought to hold the responsible parties to the strictest accounting. The Interborough directors, who, in last year's extraordinary "merger," sold their birthright for a mess of pottage, deserve almost as little sympathy as the conspirators and plunderers who brought the enormously lucrative New York Street Railway enterprise into its present condition of virtual insolvency. Some of the perpetrators of this financial infamy are dead; others are still within reach, and it will be a matter for regret if, now that their schemes must be brought before the courts, the full measure of justice is not meted out to them. The scandal is of nearly a decade's duration; the ingenuity of corporation lawyers and the influence of

important banking interests have been successfully invoked, on repeated occasions, to shelter the guilty parties and to fasten their hold upon the property. If half the allegations made in well-informed quarters of the markets are true, the situation is one for criminal quite as much as for civil jurisdiction. We sincerely trust that the day of reckoning is near at hand for the gentlemen whose plots reached their climax in the insolent requirement that their shareholders "vote for the lease first, and discuss it afterward."

Everybody must have noticed that, as the interest rate has risen, talk about municipal ownership has subsided. Last week's decision to offer New York city bonds at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. was fairly forced upon our financial authorities. With 4 per cent. bonds selling at 96 on the Exchange, it was vain to try to dispose of more of them at par; and the city has simply been compelled to do what other borrowers have done—that is, pay the market price for money. Even at the new rate of interest, it cannot properly be said that the city's credit is impaired, as compared with that of other municipalities. Boston has been unable to place bonds at 4 per cent.; English cities have found themselves in the same difficulty. In Germany, municipal loans have fallen sharply in the market. Recent issues have, like those of New York, been marked up one-half per cent.; Berlin is now, we believe, obliged to pay $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. New York, therefore, is not discriminated against. Probably no city could now float any considerable issue of 4 per cent. bonds at par. But this merely financial aspect of the new level of New York loans is not so interesting as its bearing upon mooted questions of public policy. The whole agitation for municipal ownership of gas, electricity, and transportation has gone upon the assumption that this city and others could borrow money indefinitely at 3 or $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. That was one reason why municipal operation was to be so much more successful than private management. Cautious people pointed out all along that this financial premise might prove any day to be untrustworthy; and that, in the ups and downs of interest rates, the city might have to pay much more for money. That objection was, of course, brushed aside as contemptuously as all others; but here we are already having to pay $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Fancy what our plight would be to-day if we had gloriously set out in 1905 to acquire all our public utilities on a basis of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for city bonds. Our "margin" would be depleted by about 30 per cent. It is an old question, which has never been answered: "Who will pay the bills of Socialism?" A new form of it suggests itself to-day with unpleasant force:

"Who will buy the bonds of municipal ownership?" All theoretical and political considerations aside, the financial argument against such ventures has been powerfully reinforced by the course of events.

Secretary Cortelyou's plan of gradually depositing Treasury funds with banks, during several weeks, seems well considered and promising. It approximates, so far as our cumbrous fiscal system permits, the practice of other Governments. None of them pursues the tactics of locking up surplus receipts, until a huge sum is first taken from the market that needs it, and then hangs over the financial world as a sort of combined terror and hope. Former Secretaries have permitted these large and unused accumulations in the Treasury, until a crop-moving demand or some other became acute, and then have been besought to come to the rescue all at once with millions of money put out in a lump. This system has been vicious in several respects. It has strengthened the mistaken conception of the Federal Treasury, as a kind of good uncle to whom bankers may run when in difficulties; and has also often made matters worse, instead of better, by heightening speculation, or facilitating the export of gold at the very time it is most needed at home. It certainly seems as if the method of quietly letting the surplus out in dribblets would largely avoid these evils. It is giving the patient stimulants in light and successive doses, instead of waiting till he is in a state of collapse, and then pouring an entire bottle of brandy down his throat. At the same time, the Secretary's discretion remains unimpaired. He can suspend or enlarge his deposits at will; and if a great emergency arises, he would have a free hand to meet it. The Government ought to be entirely out of the money market, and Mr. Cortelyou's plan is commendable as an attempt to take it out as much as our unbusinesslike system will allow.

In agreeing to refer the Newfoundland fisheries dispute for adjudication to the International Tribunal at The Hague, the State Department and the British Foreign Office have hit upon a solution of this long-vexed question which commends itself from more than one point of view. An authoritative juristic decision upon the essential point involved—whether a government may indirectly supersede the provisions of a treaty dealing with the rights of aliens by enacting legislation inconsistent with the observance of the treaty, but justified on the grounds that it applies to citizens and aliens alike—would be of great use in future cases of the kind. In the specific instance, it is probable that the Newfoundlanders will

reconcile themselves more readily to a verdict by so high a tribunal as the Hague Court, than to any disposal made of their interests by the British Government. It is notorious that Mr. Bond's islanders regard the British Foreign Office with distrust because of its presumed readiness to sacrifice colonial interests to Imperial considerations. It is not likely, for instance, that any judgment of the Hague Tribunal could lead to such bitterness of feeling as followed the outcome of the Alaskan Boundary Arbitration arrangement with Canada.

Definite information concerning the nature of the American proposals for obligatory arbitration at The Hague is beginning to come in. At first sight, there is little to stir the friend of international peace to ecstasy in the list of subjects under controversy which the proposed treaty would submit for the consideration of the enlarged and permanent Arbitration Court. The horrors of war seem but remotely connected with "the measurement of ships, the international protection of workmen, means to prevent collisions at sea, or reciprocal free assistance for poor patients." Yet among the enumerated contingencies are to be found more important matters, such as "the right of foreigners to buy and possess property," a clause which, liberally interpreted, could be made to include the entire class of vexing questions arising from the activity of foreign concessionaries in the various South American republics. Further than this, however, there is the blanket clause which assigns to the permanent court jurisdiction in all cases "regarding differences of an international character between sovereign states which cannot be settled by diplomacy." We miss the familiar and safe qualification, "except those involving the national honor or integrity." Should the proviso be omitted from the full text of the treaty as it is from the cabled summary, it would mean that the great Powers have imposed another restraint upon precipitate action, and given an additional hostage to public opinion. The small nations would probably be forced to submit their grievances to the court; and such is the force of imitation that the big fellows intent on making the little ones behave might fall into the habit themselves.

The reappearance of yellow fever in Cuba, after the energetic American campaign of some years ago, which was supposed to have stamped out the disease permanently, is attributed by Gov. Magoon to indifference and neglect on the part of the Cuban local authorities. To Secretary Taft he wrote:

It is difficult to induce or compel native physicians to take the time and trouble to distinguish yellow fever from other fevers and make report thereon.

After the departure of the first American army of occupation, the sanitary work on the island fell largely into decay. It may be that a certain perverse ignorance has its influence over the natives of the island, similar to the superstitious submission to disease with which Great Britain has to contend in India, or the actual fanaticism which impels Russian peasants, in the famine and plague-stricken provinces, to attack the physicians and destroy their medicine cases. Or is it possible that the Cuban irreconcilables have reasoned it out that yellow fever may be turned into a strong guarantee of national independence? It doesn't bother the inhabitants, seemingly, and it does worry the Americans very much.

Last week we were told that the Government of New South Wales and the Government of the Commonwealth had joined sharp issue on a tariff matter, and that there was talk of revolt and of war. A day or two later came the reassuring statement that the premier of the Commonwealth decided not to call out the Federal troops after all, and that the question will be settled in the courts. It is difficult to see, however, whence the Federal Government would have drawn its "army" to combat obstreperous New South Wales; for, with the exception of a few thousand garrison troops, the forces of the Commonwealth consist of some fifteen thousand militia, distributed among the states according to population. The New South Wales militiamen could scarcely be called upon to take the field against their own state, and making use of the militia of the other colonies against New South Wales would be putting the bonds which hold the young Federation together to a severe test. There is as yet a good deal of grumbling in the different colonies over local causes. Western Australia is disgruntled because of the delayed construction of the trans-continental railway. Queensland feels the "white Australia" policy weigh heavy on her, because of the scarcity of plantation labor. In New South Wales the free-trade tradition is still strong, whereas the Commonwealth Government is increasingly Protectionist.

Even some of the anti-clerical papers in Italy deprecate the violent demonstrations against the clergy which have of late been so frequent. The attempt at Pisa to burn the Church of S. Francesco, the attacks on the Cardinal Secretary, as well as on priests and pilgrims, are strongly condemned by those who see the importance of a more cordial understanding between Church and State. These rough manifestations of hostile sentiment are due chiefly to the radicals and Socialists, who resent any

attempt to heal "the open wound of Italy." They are as much opposed to a reconciliation as is the ultra-clerical party. Signor Enrico Corradini has been arguing that these acts of violence are contrary to the modern spirit. He calls them "the atavism of fanaticism." But even the study of history will fail to convince some men that no mere physical violence ever created or destroyed an opinion.

Dr. Dubois, a well-known neurologist of Berne, has successfully applied the principles of psychology to the cure of certain diseases. His theory has just been set forth in a small book entitled "The Influence of Mind on Body." For a number of years he has been reporting cases in the Swiss and French scientific reviews. Without entering into the discussion of the relation between psychical and physical processes, he goes directly to the treatment of disease by means of suggestion and the training of the will. Naturally, it is in the case of nervous troubles that he has been particularly successful. The neurasthenic, who is the most difficult to treat in ordinary ways, is the most susceptible to psychological influences. The restless hysterical subject who "is a virtuoso in the art of making the emotional lyre vibrate," is a familiar figure in modern life. It is not the importance of the idea or event which makes his emotions violent; his morbid states are excessive reactions to comparatively trivial stimuli. In popular language, he makes a fuss about nothing. A mistaken medical treatment may only aggravate these maladies; for no account is taken of the fact that a psychical process gone wrong is the cause, and that a psychical treatment may be a cure of the complaint. Now, instead of medication, Dr. Dubois adopts the method of suggestion. Setting out from the fact that the mind can increase or diminish the intensity of certain physiological processes, Dr. Dubois concludes that the will can, in many cases, control and even cure without the use of medicine. A characteristic mark of neurasthenia is irresolution; but even in the weakest patient there is a residuum of resolution, and it is with this residuum that the psychological method is concerned. The voluntary acts required are at first unimportant and easily performed. These show the patient that he has command of himself, and prepare the way for other acts of the kind, until complete self-control has been attained. The results of the method have been satisfactory. It is characteristic of the hysterical patient to simulate the maladies of which he has any knowledge; and hence the importance of knowing that many distressing disorders, although real, are curable by mental treatment.

MAKING AN IMPRESSION ON THE SOUTH.

It is evident, from Secretary Taft's speech at Lexington, that he means to essay a task which many Republican Presidents and Presidential candidates have attempted since the civil war. It is, by sweetly smiling to soften the heart of that cow. President Hayes was to have done it by withdrawing the troops and appointing a Southerner as a member of his Cabinet. Yet we do not recall that the South was any the less solid in 1880. McKinley was thought actually to have melted the too, too solid flesh of the South. One Southern State voted for him, under the expelling power of Bryan. Then there came the Spanish war, sent by Heaven to reunite the sections; and we had much mutual embracing and wiping away of tears of joy. But the perverse solidity recurred again in 1900. Now, it seems, the job is to be tackled all over again. Says Mr. Taft fervently:

If only under the influence of President Roosevelt's Administration some of the Southern States, including Kentucky, could be led into the Republican column in accordance with the real sympathies of the voters of those States, it would be a crowning glory of his Administration.

Various motives are dangled before the South. The chief ones are political and selfish. It is such a grief to patriotic Republicans of the North to see the South, with all its talent and statesman-like aptitude, shutting itself "out of the councils of the nation." That can only mean sharing in the Federal Administration; and, the argument is, voting the Republican ticket more freely, and carrying two or three Southern States for a Republican President, is the only way to do it. But let us see. If an appetite for Cabinet positions is to determine the South's political choices, to which party would this really, on a purely scheming basis of that kind, incline it to lean?

A careful weighing of the chances would, we think, keep the South Democratic. If a stray State or two went Republican, there might follow the offer of a single Secretaryship as a reward for good behavior. No more than that could be hoped for. And in the matter of minor Federal offices, the Republican State or States snatched as brands from the burning in the South, could expect nothing beyond their meagre "quota." In the event, however, of Democratic success, the South would stand to win at least four Cabinet portfolios, and would return to the councils of the nation with a rush. If politics, then, is nothing but a betting-book, any intelligent Southerner, looking at the horse which the Secretary asks him to back, would say that the true odds were on an animal of quite another color.

A subordinate part of Mr. Taft's Lexington appeal was, in effect, that a few

Republican States in the South would mean more Democratic States in the North. If the latter were not "confronted with the solidarity of the South," there would be "much more independence of voting" in Northern States which are now kept Republican by the spectacle of a united South. If this is meant seriously, it certainly does furnish a basis upon which Southern Democrats could do business. They might see to it that Kentucky and Florida went Republican, with the result of provoking so much "independence" in New York and Illinois as to make those States go Democratic. That would be a neat exchange of eighteen electoral votes for sixty-six, which might easily of itself determine the election of a Democratic President who would surely welcome the South back to the councils of the nation! But we suppose that Secretary Taft scarcely intended this.

All these political blandishments are certain to fail with an incredulous and obdurate South. If it were simply to figure on the offices, it would find that, in the long run, the balance lies on another side of the account than Mr. Taft suggests. But the South has what it regards as a higher motive than any connected with parties. The Secretary spoke of the pity that citizens of the South should be "frightened at a mere ghost of the past." But it is a present and living terror which keeps the South solid—the obsession of race. So long as that persists in its acute form, it is perfectly useless to expect that Southern voters will be independent politically. Such advances as Mr. Taft makes, they will partly distrust and wholly repel. He may hold up before them as long as he pleases the hope of office through the Republican party, but something more powerful than office sways them, and will continue to do so until the race spectre vanishes from before their eyes.

This cannot happen, under a republican form of government, until the problem of the political relations of the races is settled in a spirit of equity. There is nothing like consciousness of having been unjust to a man, or race, to cause an uneasy dread. And this is why we are so much disappointed that Secretary Taft did not take a higher tone. He did, indeed, speak sympathetically of the hindered strivings upward of the colored men. He gave it as his opinion that there was an "injustice" in the Southern laws discriminating against them politically. But he did not point to the only remedy; he did not say that, if the two sections of the country would have what Cromwell called "peace without a worm in it," they must come together on grounds of fair dealing, with the removal of every such injustice as Secretary Taft spoke of, not its covering up in a wash of amiability. It was not necessary for him to lecture

the South, but he might have spoken to its conscience, and the North's too, instead of resorting to what we can only call blarneying.

FRANCE AND MOROCCO.

The situation at Casablanca and in the interior has entered on a phase which, European opinion almost unanimously holds, leads inevitably to a war of conquest and occupation by France. The initial attack on the port town by natives may have been caused partly by the desire for loot; but brigands do not sit down to besiege a European army equipped with machine guns, nor do they charge with fanatical courage in the face of shell fire, except under the impulse of a higher and more unifying principle than mere robbery. Taken in conjunction with the general anti-foreign ferment throughout the region and the appearance of pretenders and prophets, the fighting at Casablanca seems to have been the first striking episode of the Holy War that has so long been expected in North African Islam, and especially in Morocco. Europe seems to be taking it for granted, and with good reason, that France will be free from international interference if near events, as interpreted by herself largely, should necessitate the practical abandonment of the agreement with Germany framed with such care at Algieras a year and a half ago. The questions that arouse interest at present are how difficult France is likely to find the work that has been cut out for her and whether, having got through with it, she will think it worth while.

That a war of conquest in Morocco would be an enterprise of years and large expenditure, is obvious. At the same time, there is no reason to doubt the ultimate result. The Holy War, like the Yellow Peril, has been endowed with exaggerated danger for the Western mind. Experience has yet to show that religious fanaticism of the most exalted kind is proof against magazine-rifles and machine guns, in the long run; the process of subjugation may continue for ten years or for thirty, and it may be interrupted by unpleasant incidents like the decimation of Hicks Pasha's army in the Sudan, or France's own affair with the Chinese in Tonkin, but it would be denying the entire course of history to assume seriously that in a conflict sharply drawn between Europe and the Orient, barbarism could hope for victory. Whatever danger or discomfiture has come to any one Christian Power from Holy Wars and Yellow Perils can be accounted for by the precious aid and comfort which Islam or Asia has received from other Christian Powers.

Assuming the reduction of Morocco as an accomplished fact, many political experts, like the author of a penetrating

article in the London *Nation*, see little profit that would accrue to the French people from adding Morocco to their North African domains. The argument is that the French are the "unexpanding" race, and that colonialism with them must be mainly an artificially stimulated movement, cherished by a comparatively small section of the country. It may be admitted that the entire prevalent conception of colony-grabbing for the sake of that fetiche "expansion" is ignoble and in the last resort economically unsound. But in the game as it is being played by the Powers, France has by no means acquitted herself badly, in spite of a general impression to the contrary. Her Indo-China possessions are making unmistakable progress, and her West African colonies are being developed with fair speed, considering the difficulties of the task. The essential point, however, is that Morocco, like Algiers, would scarcely constitute a colony in the proper sense, situated as it would be only across the breadth of the Mediterranean Sea from the suzerain country. Frenchmen, it is true, do not choose to emigrate, as do England's teeming younger sons. Yet Algeria's population of five millions contains nearly three hundred thousand Frenchmen, whereas India, with her three hundred millions, is held for Great Britain by less than one hundred thousand Englishmen. Not only does this comparison favor France, but French expansionists can also urge that of Algeria's foreign commerce of 620,000,000 francs, France controls 80 per cent.

To a large party in France, a serious attempt to solve the Moroccan question will appeal because of the stimulus which the responsibility may be expected to impart to the national life. A campaign in Morocco would be almost worth while if it could convince people once for all of the stability of the Third Republic. The correspondent of the New York *Evening Post* in Paris has recently pointed out that the constantly growing victories of the present government *bloc* in the elections of the last six or seven years should leave no doubt of the weakness of the various anti-republican factions in the country and in Parliament. Yet the Nationalist and Monarchist plotters have been able to keep the nation in a continuous state of fret and anxious heart searching. Are our institutions stable? Can the army be relied upon? Is the young generation utterly gone to the dogs by the way of decadentism and absinthe, or is there health left in us to maintain the old national ideals? If decrepit dynasties have been able to keep themselves erect through foreign adventure, the republic may find at least one item of profit in an enterprise that would keep most of its hotheads out of worse trouble.

SCIENCE VS. COMMON-SENSE.

Prof. Hugo Münsterberg, several of whose random observations on the credibility of witnesses in the Haywood trial were recently spread broadcast in a highly distorted form, has set forth some of his matured reflections regarding legal evidence in an article in the September *McClure's*, "Nothing but the Truth." The only way to solve the problem of testimony in our courts, in his view, is to apply to witnesses the methods of experimental psychology, with a view to determining how far they are capable of reporting correctly the events they have witnessed. Science has learned a great deal about the fallibility of human testimony, even the laws that govern that fallibility; and for the tribunals which exist for the very purpose of ascertaining truth to ignore the discoveries along those lines, is, Professor Münsterberg contends, essentially as benighted as if our hospitals should refuse to practise antisepsis.

Professor Münsterberg makes out an interesting case for his specialty. His article is lightened by entertaining accounts of experiments upon his own students. Thus, a request for comparison of the apparent size of the moon with that of some object held at arm's length, provoked replies ranging all the way from the size of a pea to ten feet. The sound of a hidden tuning-fork was likened variously to a horn, a violin, a fog-horn, and the growl of a lion. Fifty black spots on a sheet of cardboard were set down as low as twenty-five and as high as two hundred. "And yet," says the author, "we should be disinclined to believe in the sincerity of two witnesses, of whom one felt sure he saw two hundred persons in a hall in which the other found only twenty-five."

No doubt, the official psychologist, a duly appointed officer of every court of record, could make important tests of the witness's sense-perceptions. In such a case as that reported the other day in which the disposition of a fortune depended on the order in which persons killed in the same automobile accident had died, there are laboratory methods which would reveal how far the spectator's eyes were to be trusted as observers of the particulars in a complicated and exciting occurrence, and their time relations. This, it may be added, would be almost as much a service to the conflicting witnesses thus acquitted of intentional misrepresentation as to the jury.

The suggestion is of interest not only in itself, but because it is the latest of the long series of attempts to introduce the methods of pure science into the so-called "practical" affairs of the world. Such attempts are always hopeful; they are backed up by arguments as plenty as blackberries, yet for some

reason they do not achieve the instant and universal success to which most of them seem entitled. Indeed, there is at many points a reactionary tendency. The same issue of the magazine which contains Professor Münsterberg's article, prints another by Dr. Woods Hutchinson, who advocates throwing overboard the laboratory scientist's contribution to the art of eating and drinking. He says:

Our earliest scientific studies have been chiefly confined to the positive side of a food's qualities, namely, its nutritive value and its digestibility. Does such and such a food contain so many calories per ounce? Is it digestible in the human stomach? asks the laboratory scientist. Then, if it does, it is a good food.

Fortified with such facts, the food-reformers have carried on the fight for lentils, nuts, beans, and the like as substitutes for meat. But, for all the demonstrations of the bean's engaging qualities, as Dr. Hutchinson remarks:

Nothing will goad a grading gang or company mess to mutiny quicker than an excess of beans. They will take bread, bacon, "salt-horse," apple-sauce, potatoes, oatmeal, rice three times a day without a murmur; but let beans be served as the principal dish more than two or three times a week, and hear the "roar."

The laboratory scientist is now beginning to admit, says the writer, that he was wrong and the roustabout right. An aromatic oil and a bitter alkaloid have been discovered in the bean which prevent it from becoming a permanently satisfactory substitute for beef and mutton in spite of its high food-value and low cost. Plainly this is a vindication for the inherited common-sense modes of diet.

It is not our purpose here to pass upon the pretensions of either the scientific party or the rule-of-thumb party, which are contending along so extended a frontier. But it must be conceded that, in spite of sudden forays from one side and the other, the rule-of-thumbers are in general slowly giving ground, or rather borrowing from their advancing foes. This is not what the scientists want, and they are sometimes a trifle reluctant to admit the fact. Thus, to return to Professor Münsterberg's article, it is not true that only the experimental psychologist knows how to discount the testimony of honest men who disagree in their statements. Juries neither say nor think, "One of these witnesses says one thing, the other another; plainly one of them is a rogue and a liar." If that were the case, prosecutions for perjury would have to follow in the train of every civil or criminal trial. Nor is the experimental method unknown to up-to-date common sense. "How much time elapsed?" the attorney for the defence will ask of an important witness. "One minute." "Positive it was as much as that?" "Yes,

sir." "Rap on the table," says the lawyer, taking out his watch, "when one minute is up." When the witness gives the signal at the end of thirty-seven seconds, the point is made.

Where common-sense ends and science begins is not always easy to tell in these days. Great industries, common-sense to the core, like the modern creamery business and the chemical trades, are erected on ground that belonged absolutely to theoretical science a few years ago. On the other hand, all the discoveries of medicine have not materially weakened the hold of common-sense remedies like the great tribe of herb-teas, or superstitious remedies like madstones and stockings tied around the bedpost. But science, as a rule, goes farthest where it goes least ostentatiously. Let Professor Münsterberg's psychologists become regular parts of our judicial machinery, and before many years there would be magazine articles informing us how much better men could find out the truth unencumbered by all such mechanism. Everybody respects science, is fascinated by it, profits by it, yet when science comes close too suddenly we cannot quite get over the habit of bolting.

THE PHYSICIAN IN THE SCHOOL.

The International Conference on School Hygiene, held in London this month, raised many questions which should search the hearts of teachers, parents, and taxpayers in America. Some of these questions we have already been debating. In this city last winter Superintendent Maxwell urged that the eyes of school children be examined, and that glasses be provided—if necessary at public expense—for those whose sight is defective. The shortest way with such a proposal is to give it a bad name and damn it. Accordingly, the plan was received by a part of the press with jeers and cries of "Socialism!" Mr. Maxwell's reply was in effect that we are spending millions a year for teachers, buildings, text-books, and apparatus; and that it is worth while to lay out a little more in order to enable all the children to profit by these facilities. In an article in the *Nation* of April 25 he said:

It seems folly to supply books to children who cannot read them, or to place children in classrooms when they cannot see what is written or drawn on the blackboard. If the sight is defective, the child is hopelessly handicapped. The expenditure of a few thousand dollars for glasses would enable thousands of children who are now unable to do their school work to stand on the same level with their fellows.

These words sum up briefly the whole argument for the physical examination of school children and the attempt to keep them in such health that they can

fairly avail themselves of the advantages offered. Whether this be Socialism or not, we cannot dismiss the matter with a question-begging epithet. Our American school boards must consider the project on its merits, and decide whether in justice to the children as well as to the community as a whole we should not devote more attention to the physical well-being of pupils.

Not that this aspect of education is totally neglected. In a number of places in this country fairly elaborate machinery has been devised, not merely for suitable gymnastic exercises, outdoors and in, but for the supervision of pupils by regular physicians. These places, however, are oases. In America as a whole the majority, we venture to say, of our teachers, 90 per cent. of our school trustees, and 99 per cent. of parents and taxpayers are ignorant of the handicaps under which physically defective children labor, and the number of such defects. Under these circumstances, school authorities, even in some of our large cities, would not now be supported by public opinion were they to organize a really effective system for examining the children and correcting merely those defects the cure of which requires a minimum outlay of time and money. Some of the facts presented at the London Conference are startling. A Dr. Dukes gave the results of his physical examination of a thousand boys on their entrance into Rugby. Those boys he regarded as a special class—"strong, healthy, well-fed, and reared mainly in the country." Yet among them he found 445 cases of lateral curvature of the spine, 526 cases of knock-knee, and 329 flat feet. These deformities were not congenital, but acquired and preventable, "indicative of inferior systems of nurture and education" between the ages say of five and thirteen. From the extent of these maladies among "the most favored class of boys in Great Britain" (but 57 of them had neglected teeth), one can imagine the disabilities of less fortunate children.

Dr. Dukes's figures are not legal proof of conditions on this side of the Atlantic. No doubt, however, there are many such minor deformities among applicants for admission to our best secondary schools. So far as New York city is concerned, we are not forced to rely on conjecture. In the year 1906, some 78,401 children were examined. Among them were 29,177 cases of enlarged anterior glands; 1,096 cases of cardiac disease; 17,928 of defective vision; 39,597 of neglected teeth; 18,306 of hypertrophied tonsils. The total number found to require medical treatment was 56,259, or nearly 72 per cent. of those examined. Moreover, the great majority of these children who suffered from physical disability were backward in studies—from one to five years behind the grade in which their

age would naturally place them. The statistics for New York cannot be very far different from those for Boston, Philadelphia, and Chicago.

Evidently, then, this is a serious business. We are fully committed to generous maintenance of public schools. The general diffusion of intelligence is—we are fond of saying on Fourth of July—the very cornerstone of this republic. As a logical extension of the principle of public education, many cities and towns now furnish textbooks free. To regard the physical welfare of the children is a step in the same direction, but not a longer one. Physical defects, the experts assure us, are the real trouble in most cases which we inaccurately call stupidity, inattention, indifference to study, ill-temper, sullenness, malicious disobedience, and truancy. What the child who fails to keep up, who drops out, and takes to the streets and to crime—what he often needs is not extra tasks by way of punishment, the birch, or the discipline of a reformatory, but glasses to correct astigmatism, the removal of adenoids, or the services of a dentist. That he may obtain such medical attendance, it is neither necessary nor desirable to incur the heavy expense of enlarging our hospitals and dispensaries and increasing their staffs. Children are allowed to suffer, not so much because medical treatment is costly, as because parents are ignorant. We are persuaded that, if every school system had its physicians to report cases needing attention, much would be done by private initiative to relieve the sufferers from eye-strain and from disorders of the digestive tract and of the respiratory organs, much to improve the discipline of our schools and increase their general efficiency, much to accomplish the true ends of public education—training our youth to become intelligent and useful members of the commonwealth.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTES ON DEFOE—III.

In this final instalment of these notes I shall enumerate the tracts which I think should be added to Defoe's list over and above those attributions to him by Lee and Crossley in which I concur, and also the items which I am very strongly disposed to assign to him, but which for one reason or another it seems best to group as tentative ascriptions only. I do not include here the few items I accept from Wilson and the British Museum Catalogue, nor do I even mention the names of a large number of very possible attributions which I am still investigating. Whenever I can do it briefly, I shall indicate some of the reasons that seem to warrant an ascription, but in the main I must content myself with the statement that I have subjected all these tracts to about twenty different tests derived from my study of Defoe's undisputed writings, and that in every case I have declined to admit an item in connection with which an unfa-

favorable result was obtained. In no case, probably, could every test yield positive results, on account of variations of subject matter and because of Defoe's versatility of manner, but I have admitted no tract which did not yield a cumulation of favorable results with respect both to substance and to style. It has seemed to me that previous investigators have relied too much on mere verbal tests (cf. the curious list of words and phrases given by Lee in his Introduction), and that they have been too rash in attributing short tracts in which Defoe's peculiarities had no chance to show themselves in abundance. I ought to add that, although I have left no portion of Defoe's work unexamined, I have concentrated my attention on his political tracts, and that I have been able in consequence to make use of a variety of tests based upon his methods of arguing, his favorite ideas, his anecdotes, and a number of other special features, which cannot be detailed here, but which I hope to describe fully in my bibliography. I have utilized, of course, all the bibliographical helps known to me—library catalogues, Halkett and Laing, the anonymous books dealt with in *Notes and Queries*, the indexes of bibliographical journals and papers, and the like, and have gained, I trust, through the painful process sufficient wisdom and patience and modesty to be prepared for the detection of blunders, nay, even to be thankful to the detectors. And first of the more or less positive ascriptions:

(1.) "Lex Talionis, or an Enquiry into the Most Proper Ways to Prevent the Persecution of the Protestants in France" (1698). This tract appeared in the pirated edition of Defoe's works published early in 1703. As he declared in the Preface to his genuine collection of the same year that the spurious edition had included "Several Things" in which he had had no hand, and, as the genuine volume contained all the items of the fraudulent one save this tract and one apparently by Tutchin, "Lex Talionis" has naturally been omitted by previous Defoe students. Discounting genuine works and upbraiding pirates for misprints that cannot be discovered by modern readers were not, however, practices absolutely unknown in the reign of Queen Anne. Prior seems to have been guilty of them; and I am quite sure that Defoe indulged in them indirectly, with regard to "Lex Talionis." Possibly to republish such an attack on the Roman Catholics did not seem politic for an author about to be tried for libel; but whatever his reasons for suppressing it, the tract is in my judgment plainly his. As I have already said, I have a great respect for the ability of Defoe's contemporaries to ferret out his publications.

(2.) "A Short Letter to the Glasgow Men" (1706). I have never seen this tract, a copy of which is in the Advocates' Library. But I have read the reprint of it in the *Review* for January 2, 1706-7, and I knew previously from Defoe's correspondence that he had written the Letter and had had it printed in Scotland.

(3.) "Dyers News Examined as to His Swedish Memorial against the Review" (1707). This sheet is different from the item on the same subject given by Lee (No. 102), and is certainly by Defoe. I discovered it bound in with the British Museum copy of vol. iv. of the *Review*. It is not in the Museum Catalogue, but I found later that Mr. Aitken owned a copy, which he had, of course, attributed to Defoe.

(4.) "A Supplement to the Faults on Both Sides, etc." (1710). Both this pamphlet and the one to which it purports to be an addition have been attributed to Defoe, and the entire series of about a dozen tracts in answer to Hoadly's "Thoughts of an Honest Tory," etc., presents many bibliographi-

cal puzzles. I can here only express, the strong conviction that Defoe did not write "Faults on both Sides," but did write the "Supplement," which contains many of his special ideas and phrases, and one peculiar use of a proverb taken from the Italian which I have found in numbers of his tracts, but only twice in other writers of the period.

(5.) "A Speech for Mr. D—sse Younger of Arnistown, etc." (1711). Attributed to Defoe in the catalogues of the Guildhall Library and of Yale. Defoe's correspondence contains proof that he was asked to write something on the row started by the acceptance of a Jacobite medal by the Faculty of Advocates, and it seems highly probable that this is his response—though perhaps not his sole one—to the request. It is almost certainly the work of an Englishman trying to write like a Scotchman, and it contains not a little of Defoe's irony.

(6.) "The Succession of Spain Consider'd; or, a View of the Several Interests of the Princes and Powers of Europe, etc." (1711). In style and substance this seems plainly Defoe's, especially in his reference to his relations with William III.—he liked to make such references, and was duly laughed at for them—and in his scheme for parcelling out the Spanish dominions.

(7.) "A True Account of the Design and Advantages of the South-Sea Trade: With Answers to all the Objections rais'd against it, etc." (1711). Given to Defoe by the Astor Library and by the British Museum. The latter, however, quotes the title page as reading "By the Author of the Review," words which would settle the authorship but which occur in no copy I have seen. I thoroughly concur in the ascription of this interesting tract, which comparison shows to be by the author of

(8.) "A Letter to a Member of Parliament, on the Settling a Trade to the South-Sea of America" (1711).

(9.) "An Enquiry into the Dangers and Consequences of a War with the Dutch" (1712). My attention was first called to this tract by Thomas J. Wise. It has so many special Defoe features that ascription to him seems to be thoroughly justified.

(10.) "The Justice and Necessity of a War with Holland, etc." (1712). This tract is simply crammed full of characteristic Defoe features, and the same is true of

(11.) "The Vallidity of the Renunciations of Former Powers Enquired into, and the Present Renunciation of the Duke of Anjou Impartially Considered, etc." (1712).

(12.) "Plunder and Bribery Further Discovered, etc." (1712). This seems to be certainly Defoe's, and a sort of sequel to the tract "The Re-Representation" of the year before attributed to him on strong grounds by Crossley.

(13.) "No Queen; or, No General, etc." (1712). This attack on the Duke of Marlborough, whether creditable or not to Defoe, is as clearly from his pen as almost any of the works attributed to him on internal evidence alone.

(14.) "Memoirs of Count Tariff, etc." (1713). From the excessive use made of this pamphlet in Defoe's *Mercator*, I was led to suspect his authorship, and a perusal of the tract speedily converted suspicion into practical certainty. I found later that Colonel Grant had previously made the attribution.

(15.) "The Reasons and Necessity of the Duke of Cambridge's Coming to and Residing in Great Britain, etc." (1714). This may very justly be called a rash ascription, since it is a tract in which the author takes the Government to task for the pardon recently granted Defoe for his offence in writing "What if the Pretender Should Come?" and his other so-called Jacobite pamphlets. I believe, however, that this reference was intended as a blind; that the tract, which was published without a book-seller's name, represented Defoe's real political opinions; and that his chief object was to vent his spleen on *The Examiner* and on Abel Roper. In style and substance it is Defoe's or nobody's—a temerarious statement which will not be taken too literally by persons who have had experience in attributing pamphlets.

(16.) "Impeachment, or No Impeachment,

etc." (1715). This is one of the anti-Harley tracts attributed to Defoe by Boyer, and I thoroughly concur in the ascription. It may be worth while to add that Boyer enumerated fourteen items, and that Defoe replied, "of all that number, there is but one that I was sole author of, not above three that I ever had any hand in, and five or six that I never saw in my life." Crossley, writing to *Notes and Queries* apropos of the tracts on the Triennial Bill, took Defoe literally, and understood him to refer to "Advice to the People of Great Britain, etc." (Lee's list, No. 158), as the tract he wrote entirely, and to the three parts of "The Secret History of the White Staff," *Mercurius Politicus*, and *Mercator*—though the last, as Crossley admitted, was not named by Boyer as the three he had had some hand in. Curiously enough, considering his confidence in Defoe and his want of confidence in Boyer, Lee accepted six items of Boyer's list, and Crossley in his later list of sixty-one added two other titles given by Boyer. Thus these sturdy champions of Defoe's honesty, whether consciously or not, slowly came over toward Boyer. I go practically over to his side, for of the twelve items of his list that I have examined there is only a single one that I am not compelled to attribute to the evasive Daniel, and that one I strongly suspect him to have written. And I have good reason to think that one of the two items I have not seen was correctly attributed.

(17.) "The Folly and Vanity of Impeaching the Late Ministry Consider'd" (1715). This is one of Boyer's fourteen, and is in my judgment certainly Defoe's.

(18.) "A Letter from a Country Whig, to his Friend in London; Wherein appears Who are the Truest Friends to their King and Country" (1715); and

(19.) "A Second Letter from a Country Whig, to his Friend in London; Relating to the Matter of Impeachments, etc." (1715). The second of these tracts seems to me for a number of reasons to be certainly Defoe's. I am less certain about the first; for, although that has many of his peculiarities, it is barely possible that for reasons of his own he stepped in and produced a continuation of a tract written by another. This is very unlikely, however, and I think that the pair of pamphlets should be unhesitatingly added to his long account.

(20.) "A Letter to a Merry Young Gentleman, Intituled, Tho. Burnet, Esq.; In Answer to One writ by him to the Right Honourable, the Earl of Halifax, etc." (1715). This attack on Burnet, who is attacked along with Bradbury in one of the tracts attributed to Defoe by Crossley, is full of our author's characteristics, both of style and of matter, and from the tone of its references to Defoe himself is plainly to be accredited to him.

(21.) "Some Reasons Offered by the Late Ministry in Defence of their Administration" (1715) is in my judgment clearly by Defoe.

(22.) "The Traiterous and Foolish Manifesto of the Scots Rebels, Examined and Expos'd, Paragraph by Paragraph" (1715). This is as plainly Defoe's as internal evidence can make it, a statement which may also be made of

(23.) "An Attempt Towards a Coalition of English Protestants, etc." (1715).

(24.) "Bold Advice; or, Proposals for the Entire Roasting Out of Jacobitism, etc." (1715). I attribute this to Defoe, not merely on account of its many idiosyncrasies of style and substance, but also because it tallies with a passage in the *Review* with regard to a book Defoe declared he was preparing for the press.

(25.) "The Secret History of the Secret History of the White Staff, Purse, and Mitre. Written by a Person of Honour" (1715). This extraordinary performance was mentioned in the first instalment of these notes. It was ascribed to Defoe by a contemporary, was printed by his friend Keimer, and bears, in my judgment, every mark of genuineness.

(26.) "An Essay Upon Buying and Selling of Speeches, etc." (1716). Defoe's peculiarities even down to the most minute details, emerge so abundantly in this pam-

phlet that its ascription to him might be almost considered imperative.

(27.) "Some Thoughts of an Honest Tory in the Country, upon the late Dispositions of Some People to Revolt, etc." (1716). This seems clearly Defoe's, both from its style, and from its correspondences with several of his undisputed pamphlets.

(28.) "The Triennial Act, Impartially Stated, etc." (1716), and

(29.) "Arguments about the Alteration of Triennial Elections, etc." (1716). These two tracts were discussed in my first communication.

(30.) "The Conduct of Robert Walpole, Esq., etc." (1717), and

(31.) "The Conduct of the Lord Viscount Townshend" (1717). I have seen only the first of these pamphlets, but the similarity of titles, and the way the first tract advertises the second, make me feel very sure that both are by the same author. The first is unmistakably Defoe's in style and substance, and the second was directly attributed to him by Boyer, in the list of fourteen, nearly every item of which I believe to have been correct.

(32.) "Some Persons Vindicated against the Author of the Defection, etc." (1717). This pamphlet, in answer to a notorious attack on Walpole by Tindal, was fathered upon Defoe by the author of the "Memoirs" of Tindal (1733). It is clear that the legend "R. W. Esq." where we should expect the name of the author of the tract, was a mere decoy, and I am entirely convinced that Defoe wrote the pamphlet. I am equally certain that he immediately turned round and wrote

(33.) "The Defection Farther Considered, etc." (1717), in which he took Tindal's side against Walpole. This tract is sometimes given to Tindal, but his biographer explicitly states that Tindal did not answer his opponents, Sewall and Defoe, and I am as positive as one dares to be in such matters that Defoe answered himself, as he was often accused of doing. If we are to give any tracts to Defoe on internal evidence, and a large proportion of the works accepted as his for a century and a half can have no other justification, we must give him both these pamphlets, however little credit they may reflect upon him.

(34.) "An Argument Proving that the Design of Employing and Ennobling Foreigners is a Treasonable Conspiracy, etc." (1717), and

(35.) "A Farther Argument against Ennobling Foreigners, etc." (1717). The first of these two attacks upon Toland's "State Anatomy of Great Britain," was, I believe, despite the views of previous students of Defoe, rightly charged upon him by Toland and Boyer. The biographers have rejected both pamphlets, because of the explicit statement made in the second that Defoe had nothing to do with writing the first; but his word is worthless in such matters, and his style bewrays him. It is little less than absurd to attribute the "Mesnager" book to him and to hesitate at these fulminations against a man Defoe constantly attacked.

(36.) "The Case Fairly Stated between the Turkv Company, and the Italian Merchants. By a Merchant" (1720). This is among the Defoe items in the Pearson Catalogue, but is not on Crossley's list. I am fully convinced that it is Defoe's, but I am not prepared to assert that he wrote a reply to it, also "By a Merchant," entitled "The Turkey Merchants, and Their Trade Vindicated, etc." (1720), which is likewise in the Pearson Catalogue.

This brings us to the mass of pamphlets dealing with the South Sea Bubble. Defoe is likely to have written more tracts on the subject than Lee has assigned him, and I have found several that I very much suspect to be his; but I prefer at this stage of my work to make no definite attributions. I shall now give a list of tracts which, if I may so phrase it, I have been and still am on the very verge of attributing to our voluminous author. It is need-

less to add that I am anxious to secure all possible information about them:

(1.) "The Case of the Dissenters, as affected by the late bill proposed in Parliament, for preventing Occasional Conformity. By a Gentleman" (1703). I have read this only in the "Somers Tracts" and judge solely from the internal evidence. Everything makes for Defoe's authorship, but there seems to be need of a greater abundance of characteristic features.

(2.) Some Conjectures Concerning the Causes of the Difficulties which the German Branch of the House of Austria meets with at this Time in their Way to the Crown of Spain" (1705). This is attributed to Defoe in a volume of tracts in the Yale library; and I am inclined to support the attribution, though I think the internal evidence somewhat insufficient.

(3.) "Remarks on the Letter to the Author of the State-Memorial" (1706). This was attributed to Defoe by the late Col. F. Grant, as I learn from a list of his attributions which was kindly given me by Thomas J. Wise. It is hard to resist the conclusion that the tract is Defoe's, and the occasion that brought it out was certainly one such a pamphleteer would have seized.

(4.) "The High-Church Mask pull'd off: or, Modern Addresses Anatomized, etc." (1710). This attack upon Sacheverell might very well, I think, be Defoe's.

(5.) "A Spectator's Address to the Whigs on the Occasion of the Stabbing of Mr. Harley" (1711). If this tract were only a little longer I should unhesitatingly attribute it to Defoe, and, as it is, I have scarcely a doubt of his authorship.

(6.) "Plain English with Remarks and Advice to Some Men who need not be Nam'd" (1712). It really seems to be an excess of scrupulosity to put this short tract here rather than among the positive ascriptions.

(7.) "An alarm to the People of England Sounded in an Oration from the Top of St. Paul's Cathedral, London" (1713). The disguise adopted, and the general tone, make me almost confident that this is one of Defoe's sermons, a form of discourse of which he was fond.

(8.) "The right of the Sovereign in the Choice of his Servants, etc." (1714). This pamphlet upon a subject on which Defoe often expressed himself is almost certainly from his pen, but it does him no credit, and it is chiefly on this account that I refrain from positive ascription.

(9.) "Whigs and Tories United; or, the Interest of Great Britain Considered, etc." (1714). After a little wavering and very careful study of this tract, I am compelled to regard it as almost certainly Defoe's.

(10.) "A Vindication of the Earl of Oxford" (1715). If Boyer had included this tract in his list of fourteen, I should have followed his lead. As it is, I hardly feel willing to attribute, without some contemporary backing, so meanly ironical an attack upon his former employer, even to such an intriguer and turncoat as Defoe; yet it would almost take a dozen well authenticated contemporary attestations of his innocence to make me give up the conviction I have that he wrote it.

(11.) "An Essay upon Divorcement, etc." (1715). This tract, which was first brought to my notice by Mr. Wise, is really little more than a reprint, whether in whole or in part I cannot say, of Milton's "Doctrine and Discipline," with adverse comments which certainly have much of the tang of Defoe.

(12.) "The Sighs of the Church of England" (1715). I can attribute this performance to no other author, but the elevated scriptural style affected, although sometimes used by Defoe, renders a very positive ascription unsafe.

(13.) "A Letter Concerning the Report from the Committee of Secrecy, etc." (1715). This short, ill-printed tract contains what seems certainly to be the "Letter from Robert Walpole, Esq." which is one of Boyer's fourteen items and is plainly a forgery, whether by Defoe or by another. This forged letter, which caused some little stir, need not necessarily be assumed to be the production of the author of the

main "Letter" that includes it, and although I very much suspect that Defoe wrote that main "Letter," and perhaps the forged letter as well, I must frankly admit that my suspicion is based upon internal evidence that might be stronger.

(14-15.) "A Letter to a Friend in Suffolk" and "A Second Letter, etc." (1716), already mentioned in the discussion of the pamphlets on the Triennial Bill. Both were attributed to Defoe by Colonel Grant on plausible grounds.

(16.) "A Short and Sure Method Propos'd for the Extirpation of Popery, in the Space of a Few Years, by a Person of Quality" (1716). This pamphlet is the most interesting of the additions I have to propose, because, if it be accepted, it furnishes us with the earliest of Defoe's recovered publications. It consists of a preface of thirty-five pages which ushers in a tract of less than half this length, ostensibly published in 1689 for the enlightenment of the Convention Parliament. The preface is so entirely in Defoe's general manner, though marked by fewer salient peculiarities than I could wish, that I have a strong inclination to ascribe it to him. Whether the tract proper, which purports to be by "A Person of Quality," is also by Defoe, is a point about which I am a little less sure, but it, too, is strongly marked by Defoe characteristics. The attitude toward Roman Catholics and the rather chimerical plan for getting rid of them are consistent with what we know of him, and he was in the habit of putting his materials to a variety of uses. The original tract was written to influence a new monarch, William III., but had been ineffectual; now the beginning of another reign, that of George I., seemed to offer an opportunity to put the schemes into practice. It must be added that the tract proper appeared in vol. iii. of the "Somers Tracts" (1751), and that both preface and tract appeared in vol. iv. (1751). This would seem to indicate that there had really been an edition without the preface, but the point is not clear. I must add that I am quite aware that Defoe declared that he never drew his pen before his satire "A New Discovery, etc." (1691)—a statement which contradicts others subsequently made by him.

(17.) "The Mercy of the Government Vindicated, etc." (1716)—very much in the manner of tracts on the late rebellion attributed to Defoe.

(18.) "An Essay Towards Real Moderation" (1716). So many of Defoe's peculiarities are packed into this little tract that it is with great hesitation that I follow my general rule of refraining from positive attribution in the case of short productions.

These are all the suspected items that I think it best to mention at present. There are several South Sea tracts, half a dozen attributions or suggestions by Mr. Wise and Colonel Grant, and some twenty-five pamphlets on miscellaneous subjects which I wish to subject to still further analysis. It remains only to sum up briefly the results of these Notes and to append a list of desiderata.

From the 254 items of Lee's bibliography I have subtracted for my own purposes 23 titles of newspapers, etc., leaving 231 books and pamphlets. One of these Lee acknowledged to be an error, another he would have acknowledged had he lived, and I think six other titles should certainly be taken from his list. This leaves 223 items, and from these I should personally subtract only six of the nineteen items which I have enumerated as more or less suspicious. To the 217 items left we should add, however, two Lee accepted in his lifetime and one he would certainly have accepted, since it was excerpted from an item still in manuscript when he made his catalogue. This leaves what may be called the revised Lee list of books and pamphlets standing at 220. To these

I add positively from Wilson's list two items, and from the British Museum catalogue three others, one of which, "The Trade of Britain Stated" (1708), is proved by the *Review* to be Defoe's. To these 225 items I add positively from Crossley's list of attributions at least 28 titles, and to the 253 thus obtained I suggest the addition of 36 more. This brings the number of books and pamphlets which I feel sure are nearly all able to stand the attacks of any doubter who is at the same time a competent Defoe specialist, up to the enormous number of 289. But some of Crossley's attributions I have yet to find; twenty of those I have found seem most probably to be Defoe's, although I should like to suspend judgment until I can reexamine them in the light of recent experience; there are at least thirty of the pamphlets included in my lists of strongly suspected and of less probable, but still very possible tracts which have to be reckoned with; and finally there are a dozen or more short performances in prose and verse attributed to Defoe in the catalogues of libraries to which I hope to give some attention later. I should not like therefore to promise that I will stop the bibliography I am preparing short of 350 items, and there seem to be almost, if not quite, as many rejections to be enumerated. I really do not know who is most at fault, Defoe for writing so much or myself for spending so much time over these musty old pamphlets. Yet, if the truth needs to be told, I enjoy the task, and I hope that those readers of the *Nation* who are willing to humor a "crank," and are able to help him, will examine the following list of desiderata, and give any information they have about any item. It is only fair to add that the slight and vague character of some of the titles is due to the insufficient data given in the manuscript lists I have utilized, and also that in view of the hundreds upon hundreds of pamphlets I have had to examine, I may have passed over in some of the libraries and the catalogues I have used one or more of the items I am in search of.

I. Items from Crossley's List of Sixty-One Ascriptions:

1. "Wise as Serpents, or, an Inquiry into the Circumstances of the Dissenters" (Baker, 1712). There is a copy of this tract in the Advocates' Library.
2. "Continuation of Letters written by a Turkish Spy" (1718?—figures hard to make out; the publisher seems to have been Taylor, who accepted "Robinson Crusoe").
3. "A Brief Debate upon the Dissolving the late Parliament" (Roberts, 1722).
4. "Royal Progress" (Roberts, Brotherton, and Dodd, 1724). A copy of this is in the Redpath collection in the library of McGill University.
5. "Some Considerations on the Reasonableness and Necessity of Encreasing and Encouraging the Seamen" (Roberts, 1728).
6. "Advantages of Peace" (Brotherton, 1729).
7. "The True State of the Case as relates to the South-Sea Trade" (Baker, 1711). This last is the tract which may possibly have been confused with another given in Crossley's list.

II. Items from other sources:

8. "Ways for Advancing the Nation" (1702—attributed to Defoe by Isaac Reed).
9. "The Patriots—a Poem" (1702, folio).
10. "Tempus Adest, or a War inevitable, etc." (1702—this seems from Wilson to be against, not by, Defoe).
11. "The Liberty of Episcopal Dissenters in Scotland truly stated. By a Gentleman

(1703—in all the chief lists, but I can find no clear evidence that any of the bibliographers has ever seen a copy).

12. "The Reformer Reformed" (1703).
13. "The Layman's Sermon upon the late Storm, held forth at an honest Coffee-House Conventicle, etc." (1704—in most of the lists).

14. "The Comical History of the Life and Death of Mumper, Generalissimo of King Charles the Second's Dogs. By Hellostropolis, Secretary to the Emperor of the Moon" (1704). I should very much like to know whether this book has ever been seen. It seems first to have been set down by Chalmers, who got the title from advertisements in the *Review*. But Defoe indulged in hoax advertisements, and Wilson, who entered the supposed book in his list, confessed that he had never seen a copy. I rather think that it will be found only in some lunar library.

15. "A Letter from the Man in the Moon, etc." (1705).

16. "A Second Journey to the World in the Moon, etc." (1705). These are the reprints from "The Consolidator" entered as separate entries by Lee, though he certainly did not own them, and I suspect had never seen them.

17. "A Declaration without Doors, etc." (1705). I have read the substance of this in the *Review*, but should like to see the tract.

18. "The Rabbler Convicted, etc." (1706)—a copy of this is in the Advocates' Library. It is attributed to Defoe on the authority of Wodrow.

19. "The Fifteen Comforts of a Scotchman. Written by Daniel De Foe in Scotland" (1707).

20. "Reflections on the Lord Haversham's Speech in the Committee of the Whole House of Peers, etc." (1707). Attributed to Defoe by Halkett and Laing.

21. "Account of the Speeches in the Scottish House of Parliament for the Week preceding the Union" (1707?).

22. "Dr. Sacheverell's Recantation; or the Fire of St. Paul's quickly quenched, etc." (1709). Copies of this must have been used by Sacheverell bibliographers, but I have failed to find any, and should be specially glad of information on the point.

23. "The New Wonder; or a Trip to St. Paul's. By the Author of the True-Born Englishman" (1710).

24. "Law not a Bottomless Pit" (1712).

25. "View of the Dangers of the Succession from France" (1713).

26. "Some National Grievances Represented" (1717)—one of Boyer's fourteen attributions—which I am anxious to see. It is in the British Museum, but I carelessly took too late a note of it.)

27. "An Account of the Conduct of Lord Viscount Townshend" (1717). This is the other Boyer item that I have not seen.

28. "Case of Poor Insolvent Debtors and Prisoners throughout England" (1720).

29. "Christian Conversation in Six Dialogues, etc." (1720). There is a copy of this in the Advocates' Library.

30. "Flagellum: or, a Dry Answer to Dr. Hancocke's Wonderfully Comic Liquid Book, etc." (1723).

31. "Mere Nature Delineated: or a Body without a Soul, etc." (1726). Almost certainly by Defoe. I very much wish to see a copy.

32. "Dissectio Mentis Humanæ: or a Satiric Essay upon Modern Critics, etc." (1730, Warner). Apparently not Defoe's.

(III.) Items not dated:

33. "The Lunacy—a Poem."
34. "Hanging no Dishonor."
35. "Letter to the Duke of Argyle."

(IV.) Items from the Pearson Catalogue:

36. "Conference with a Jacobite" (1716).
37. "Essay on Public Industry" (1724).
38. "General History of Revolutions" (1712).
39. "Interest of Holland" (1712).
40. "A Layman's Vindication of the Church of England" (1716).
41. "Le Roy sans Foi not applicable to the French King."
42. "Luxury, Pride, and Vanity the Bane of the English Nation."

(43.) "A Most Advantageous and Necessary Project for England" (1725).

44. "Narrative of the Murder of Mr. John Hayes by Catherine, his Wife."

(45.) "Proposal for Paying off Public Debt" (1720).

46. "Proposal for Promoting Industry" (1732).

(47.) "Regular Government and Judicious Employment of the Poor" (1721).

48. "Secret History of the late Ministry" (1715).

(49.) "Tavern Scuffle, or the Club in an Uproar, etc." (1726).

50. "To the Queen: The Treasonable Supplication of Protestant Dissenters" (1714).

(51.) "True State of Public Credit" (1721).

52. "Two Arguments never brought yet" (1718).

It is, of course, not unlikely, in view of the hundreds of titles I have had to search for and of the fact that some searching had to be done for me by others, that, as I have already said, one or more of the above tracts may be found in collections I have already examined. Any information I can get will be welcome, especially with regard to items accessible in America, and also with regard to tracts assigned to Defoe by the owners, yet not given to him by any of the chief bibliographical authorities.

W. P. TRENT.

Correspondence.

REVISION OF THE TARIFF.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: During the Presidential campaign of 1904, when long suffering housekeepers, taxpayers, and consumers cried out for tariff revision and reduced cost of living, we were told by those having authority that undoubtedly the tariff should be revised and would be revised; but that the tariff must be revised by its friends. We consumers waited and hoped—more or less.

In my recollection, the tariff had twice been revised by its friends: in Harrison's Administration, when friendly revision resulted in the McKinley tariff; and in McKinley's Administration, when it resulted in the Dingley tariff. Since which, during the last ten years, the tariff has been in the hands of its friends, its best friends, and its friends alone. One is therefore justified now in drawing conclusions upon the results of this policy of leaving it and the consumer in the hands of the friends of the tariff.

Under their guardianship we have seen higher and higher protection.

The average consumer has no idea of the amount of the tax he pays for the benefit say of the glass manufacturers.

We have seen Trusts conceived, born, and grow to monstrous proportions.

The fortunes of the favored few swell until their power has become a menace to national life.

The cost of living mounts and mounts and mounts.

Under tariff protection from foreign competition, we have seen the iron, coal, oil, and lumber of our vast territory pass almost entirely into the hands of three or four monopolies.

Do the American people understand this peril and what it means?

We have gone on waiting with what patience we might, telling ourselves that

one general crop failure (a sore price to pay for even a great lesson) would teach our remarkable people that their wealth and prosperity was founded upon a firmer base than log-rolling; to wit, natural resources, pluck, and energy, not political sleight of hand; that their wealth was in spite of protective shackles, not because of them, just as their good health is in spite of their astonishing patent medicines, not because of them. But the crops have been bountiful, and the politicians apparently able to convince the voters that this bounty was possible under protected Trusts alone, one of those necessary evils without which the good must all perish so to speak.

Next year the United States will again be in the throes of a Presidential campaign. Can we not fight to have "the tariff revised by the friends of the people"?

ELEANOR H. GLASS.

Geneva, Switzerland, August 14.

BALLAD ORIGINS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: In his notice of "The Popular Ballad," August 8, your reviewer, doubtless without design, gives his readers the impression that my "theory" of ballad origins is based on an impossible formula of the Grimms, and is a raft from the Romantic wreck to which I cling quite dolorous and alone. May I recommend to those readers, and incidentally to the reviewer, Professor Kittredge's explanation how *das Volk dichtet*, in his Introduction to the one-volume edition of Child's "Ballads"? This explanation is in expressed accord with the main doctrine which the reviewer regards as mere haze and delusion, and is set forth by a man not given to superficial studies of an important question. Taken in its Romantic form, the notion that a singing throng composed any coherent narrative ballad of the type, say, of "Robin Hood and the Monk," is as silly as to credit Johnson's Dictionary to an earthquake in the printing house. Nobody believes such stuff, nor should a modern writer be charged with believing it. Professor Kittredge has shown how a ballad like "The Hangman's Tree" could be improvised in a crowd, and by a crowd; and my object was to prove that the ballad structure itself is derived from choral repetition. Ballads themselves, however, are the outcome of tradition, which has handed down versions sprung from the most varied sources, arriving by every conceivable means at different degrees of poetic coherence and narrative art, and demanding separate lines of investigation. The inimitable note of balladry is due to the choral origins of its structure and to the impersonal tendencies of all traditional verse, but not to any miraculous or even mysterious element in its making. All poetry springs from the same poetic impulse, and is due to individuals; but the conditions under which it is made, whether originally composed in a singing and dancing throng and submitted to oral tradition, or set down on paper by the solitary and deliberate poet, have given birth to that distinction of "popular" and "artistic," or whatever the terms may be, which has obtained in some form with nearly all writers on poetry since Aristotle.

FRANCIS B. GUMMERE.

Haverford, Pa., August 12.

Notes.

The autumn announcement list of Charles Scribner's Sons includes "The France of To-day," by Prof. Barrett Wendell; "The Old Dominion," essays on the early life and history of Virginia, by Thomas Nelson Page; "Inquiries and Opinions," a volume of essays by Prof. Brander Matthews; "The Novels of George Meredith," a study by Elmer Ellsworth James Bailey; "Vers de Société," the fifth in Miss Carolyn Wells's series of anthologies; "The Call of the West," a presentation of America "in the process of revelation to sixteenth-century Englishmen," by Sidney Lee; "History of Babylonia and Assyria," by Hugo Winckler, translated by Prof. James A. Craig; "Paris," by Hilaire Belloc; "Chile," its history and development, natural features, products, commerce, and present condition, by G. F. Scott Elliott, with an introduction by Martin Hume; "The History of Medieval and of Modern Civilization to the End of the Seventeenth Century," by Charles Seignobos of the University of Paris, translated, with an introduction, by Prof. James Alton James; "Marie de Medicis and the French Court of the Seventeenth Century," translated from the French of Louis Batiffol by Mary King; "Epochs in the Life of Jesus," by A. T. Robertson; "Canon and Text of the New Testament," a new volume in the International Theological Library, by Prof. Caspar René Gregory; "The Messages of Jesus according to John," by Prof. James S. Riggs; "A Short History of the Egyptians," by Prof. James Henry Breasted; and "Source Book of Ancient Philosophy," by Prof. Charles M. Bakewell. The volumes to be added to the Original Narratives of Early American History are "Narratives of Early Virginia," edited by President L. G. Tyler of the College of William and Mary; "Bradford's History of Plymouth Plantation," edited by the Hon. W. T. Davis; "Winthrop's Journal," edited by J. K. Hosmer; and "Johnson's Wonder-Working Providence of Sion's Savior in New England," edited by Dr. J. F. Jameson. Among Scribner's illustrated books are "Holland Sketches," by Edward Penfield; "The Arabian Nights," rewritten by Lawrence Housman; "American Birds," photographed and studied from life, by William Lovell Finley; "The Matterhorn," translated from the Italian of Guido Rey by J. E. C. Eaton; and "Pioneer Explorations and High Climbing in the Mustagh Range," by William Hunter Workman and Fanny Bullock Workman. Under the heading of fiction are Edith Wharton's "Fruit of the Tree," F. Hopkinson Smith's "The Romance of an Old-Fashioned Gentleman," Prof. Henry van Dyke's "Days Off," A. E. W. Mason's "The Broken Road," Josephine Daskam Bacon's "The Domestic Adventurers," and Thomas Nelson Page's "Under the Crust." Scribner will also import "Napoleon in Egypt and the Egyptians of To-day," by Hajji A. Browne; "Rural Nooks Round London," by Charles G. Harper; "Venice on Foot," by Col. H. A. Douglas; "Studies in History and Criticism," by Prof. Pasquale Villari; and "The Life of Louis XI," by Christopher Hare.

Houghton, Mifflin & Co.'s fall announcement list includes "The Familiar Letters

of James Howell," in two volumes, with an Introduction by Miss Agnes Repplier; Thomas Hood's ballad, "Faithless Nelly Gray," with amusing illustrations by Robert Seaver; two volumes in the Hart, Schaffner & Marx series of prize essays in economics, "The Causes of the Panic of 1893," by William Jett Lauck, and "Industrial Education," by Harlow S. Person; Part I. of vol. II. of Charles Sprague Sargent's "Trees and Shrubs"; a new series of popular poets, in leather binding, at popular prices, including Longfellow, Tennyson, Whittier, Emerson, Aldrich, Holmes, Lowell, Hart, and Sill; "The Old Peabody Pew," by Kate Douglas Wiggin; "Camping and Tramping with Roosevelt," by John Burroughs; and an autobiography by Gen. Morris Schaff. The last-mentioned book will consist of a revision and enlargement of the papers which Gen. Schaff has been contributing to the *Atlantic Monthly* under the title, "The Spirit of Old West Point."

The fall announcement list of John W. Luce & Co. of Boston includes an illustrated holiday edition of Longfellow's "Wooing of Hiawatha"; for children, "A Guide to Fairyland," by Dion Clayton Calthrop; "A Perfect Strength," a volume of poetry selected by Emily A. Maynadier; "Love Songs and Lyrics," by Jessie A. Middleton; Fogazzaro's "The Politician," translated by G. Mantellini; Petrarch's "On the Death of Madonna Laura," rendered into English by Agnes Tobin; "The Father," a tragedy by August Strinberg, translated by N. Erichsen; "From Carpathian to Pindus," by Tereza Stratielsco, a study of the Rumanian peasantry, with maps and illustrations; and "Friedrich Nietzsche, His Philosophy," by Henry L. Mencken. The same firm is the American agent for the King's Classics, published in England by Chatto & Windus. This is a library of masterpieces of English literature, under the editorship of Israel Gollancz. Thirty-five titles are now ready and forty more are in preparation.

The Revell Company announces "God's Message to the Soul," the six lectures which Dr. John Watson ("Ian Maclaren") delivered in this country just before his death. The same firm will issue the "Rhodes Esperanto Dictionary," which is described as a large and comprehensive work.

Paul Elder & Co., in connection with Sisley's of London, are about to publish a handy volume series of standard works under the general title of the Panel Books. Twenty volumes will be ready in September, including "Don Juan," "Silas Marner," "Cranford," "Oliver Twist," "The Devil on Two Sticks," "Wuthering Heights," "Idylls of the King," "The Black Tulip," "The Maxims of Napoleon," the "Confessions" of Rousseau, Daudet's "Sapho," the Life of Beau Nash, Sheridan's Plays, Tales from the Decameron, "A Sentimental Journey," and Nelson's Letters to Lady Hamilton.

"The Quest of the Colonial" is the title of a book by Robert and Elizabeth Shackleton, to be published in the autumn by the Century Company. The authors record their experiences in searching for old furniture, brass, and china. The company also has in hand for fall publication Kellogg Durland's "The Red Reign," the story of a year's

travel, adventure, and observation in Russia. It is to be illustrated with over sixty photographs.

The following additions to the World's Classics are announced by Henry Frowde as on the eve of publication: Butler's "Analogy," edited by Mr. Gladstone; Cervantes's "Don Quixote" (Jervas's translation in two volumes), edited by J. Fitzmaurice Kelly; Smollett's "Travels through France and Italy," with introduction by T. Seccombe; Fielding's "Journal of a Voyage to Lisbon," with introduction and notes by Austin Dobson; and the first volume of the copyright reprints of Ruskin (Ruskin House editions, by an arrangement with George Allen), consisting of "Sesame and Lilies" and "The Ethics of the Dust." Galt's "Annals of the Parish" will be added to the Oxford Library of Prose and Poetry, and Dr. Todhunter's translation into English verse of Heine's "Buch der Lieder" will be issued in the Oxford Library of Translations. Palgrave's "Golden Treasury," with no fewer than one hundred additional poems (to the end of the nineteenth century), is being published by Frowde in the Oxford editions of Standard Authors. The whole of Fitzgerald's version of Omar Khayyâm is given.

"Hymns Every Child Should Know," edited by Dolores Bacon, will be issued next month by Doubleday, Page & Co.

L. C. Page & Co. will add to their Travel Lovers' Library two volumes on Umbrian cities by A. M. and J. W. Cruickshank.

The Italian-American Directory Company of New York is preparing to issue in six large volumes, copiously illustrated, "The Catholic Church in the United States of America." The work is to appear in both English and Italian, in the early part of the coming year.

The next volume in Dr. J. Scott Keltie's Story of Exploration series will be "The Search for the Western Sea," by Lawrence J. Burpee, which the English publisher, Alston Rivers, expects to bring out in October. Mr. Burpee's book will appear in a more elaborate form than any of the preceding volumes. It will be a small quarto, with a number of special maps and about sixty illustrations, including some views of old trading forts never before published. The field covered in "The Search for the Western Sea" is that immense parallelogram forming Northwestern America, and Mr. Burpee's subject is the story of western exploration, with the long quest for a water or overland route to the Western Sea. Special arrangements are being made for a Canadian as well as an American edition of the book.

The *Century Magazine* for September contains an instalment of extracts from Horace Traubel's daily record of conversations with Walt Whitman in his old age at Camden, N. J.

Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. have just issued five small but clearly printed volumes of Thoreau: "Excursions," with a biographical sketch by Ralph Waldo Emerson; "The Maine Woods," and "Cape Cod," with introduction by Annie Russell Marble; "Walden," with an introduction by Charles G. D. Roberts; and "A Week on the Concord and Merrimack Rivers," with an introduction by N. H. Dole.

From Lemcke & Buechner come four volumes in the tiny, yet clearly printed, Bibliotheca Romanica: Prevost's "Manon Lescaut," De Castro's "Las Mocedades del Cid," Dante's "Vita Nuova," and Villon's "Œuvres."

The Library of Congress announces a second issue of its "List of Works Relating to Railroads." This is a reprint of the list issued in 1904, with the addition of a "Select List of Recent Works Relating to Government Regulation and Government Ownership of Railroads," and the continuation of the articles in periodicals down to 1907. In this reprint are introduced some works showing the operation of government ownership in foreign countries both from a critical and a favorable standpoint. The agitation of recent years for government regulation brought forth a great body of writing, mostly published in periodicals. The present issue lists quite exhaustively these contributions to periodicals, and the select list of books gives a clue to the representative literature on both sides of the question. The legislation which resulted in the Interstate Commerce law of 1906 is represented in the Government documents listed. The List is mainly concerned with material in the Library of Congress on railroads in the United States in their economic and political relations. It embodies treatises on the theory and history of railroad combinations, governmental investigations, speeches in Congress, and reports on interstate commerce, with references to some judicial decisions. The Appendix is devoted to the Northern Securities case. The prefatory note calls special attention to the most important works on transportation, railroad combinations, and pooling, the farmer and the railroad, and legislation.

E. P. Dutton & Co. have reissued in a second edition the late Herbert C. Fyfe's "Submarine Warfare, Past and Present," revised by John Leyland. There is little to add to our notice of the first edition (1902) of this interesting and useful book. The Whitehead torpedo, in the meanwhile, has gained both speed and range, so that the later forms make over thirty knots for 2,000 yards, and are deemed effective weapons up to 4,000 yards. The submarine has increased steadily in size from the nineteen-tons of the Holland No. 3 to 800-tons in the latest French types. The additional speed thus secured, while still greatly inferior to that of the battleship, has been purchased at the cost of celerity of manœuvre, just as the porpoise is quicker than the whale. Practically no improvement has been made in the periscope by which the operator can see what is going on above the water. Subject to blurring spray, and to accident, it is yet his only means of vision when submerged. The submarine must come to the surface now and again to sight its quarry, and the latter must remain nearly stationary, else contact cannot ensue. Nevertheless, as discouraging close blockade and fostering, on the part of the non-combatant citizen, a sense of security against the enemy's naval attack, who shall say that the submarine is without value? Mr. Leyland's two chapters on "The Relative Value and Powers of Submarines" and "The Morality of Submarine Warfare" are up to date and very readable.

A popular book, "Costume: Fanciful, Historical, and Theatrical," compiled by Mrs. Aria and illustrated by Percy Anderson, is published by the Macmillan Company. Mr. Anderson has contributed sixteen full-page color-plates and perhaps three times as many text pictures, large and small. They are arranged, in a general way, chronologically from antiquity to the nineteenth century, and then, with a fresh start, according to the geographical disposition of the peasant costumes, the Oriental dresses, and finally the exceptional phenomena of festival dress and modern costuming. The text follows nearly the same disposition, although no special pains are taken to describe the plates in the text or to illustrate the text by the plates. The costume called the Seville Orange is a suggestive dress enough, and there is a word about it on p. 180, but this is followed by a "Botticelli dancing dress," in which one detects no special reason for the proper name, and concerning which we find no verbal explanation. Croatian peasant dresses, Greek nineteenth century costumes, and the Albanian dress for women and children are given in chapter xi., without—it may be said—an example of the Greek citizen's dress with the starched white kilt, the fustanella, but nowhere is there any explanation of the separate garments, their make and their material, how they are worn, and how they are washed. In short, the book is not a treatise on costume, nor is it of any historical authority; but it may be found suggestive. It may assist a lady to select a costume suitable to her style and to the occasion.

Excellent reproductions of some of the more interesting finds in ancient Babylonia and Assyria may be found in Dr. Albert T. Clay's "Light on the Old Testament from Babel" (The Sunday School Times Co.). The text, however, displays a vicious tendency to minimize the changes of opinion in the field of Hebrew history and religion made necessary by recent discoveries, and to gloss over the similarities and magnify the differences between Babylonian conceptions and those of the Biblical narrative. The statement that the resemblances of the Babylonian creation story and Genesis I. are "not remarkable, for we should expect them to occur in any two stories of the creation that might be written, although from entirely different quarters, and having absolutely no connection with each other," is quite too much for one's patience. Dr. Clay concludes similarly in regard to the deluge narrative that "it is not necessary to hold with certain Assyriologists that the Biblical writer must have had the Babylonian version before him," and from the parallels of the code of Hammurabi with the Mosaic laws, he can conclude only "that the similarity of those laws must be ascribed to similar conditions which would give rise to them, no matter how far the one people was removed from the influence of the other." It is difficult to see how one can arrive at such conclusions.

The arguments pro and con regarding the authenticity and historical trustworthiness of the Gospel of John are stated with admirable clearness, conciseness, and impartiality by the Rev. Henry Latimer Jackson, B. D., Vicar of St. Mary's with St. Benedict's, Huntingdon, in "The Fourth

Gospel and Some Recent German Criticism" (G. P. Putnam's Sons). The author has evidently kept himself thoroughly informed on all phases of the debate over what Soltau calls "das Hauptproblem aller Bibel-Kritik," and he has taken great pains to be accurate and fair in presenting both sides of the question. His temper is conservative, and he is inclined to think that the Gospel was "probably" written by an eye-witness, who may "possibly" have been the son of Zebedee. On the other hand, the large subjective element in the Fourth Gospel, and its very free portrayal of both the acts and the teaching of Jesus, are frankly admitted. Mr. Jackson has opened up the question, for English readers in an admirable spirit, and with far truer appreciation of the real problem than has been the case hitherto. The book is a valuable supplement to Ernest F. Scott's essay on the theology of the Fourth Gospel, which was recently noted in these columns, and which we observe has been pronounced by Holtzmann "the most complete treatment of the Johannine theology that the new century has produced."

It is an encouraging sign of the times to find a good text-book in ethics suitable for use in secondary schools. "Everyday Ethics," by Mrs. Ella Lyman Cabot (Henry Holt & Co.), has evidently been prepared with as much care and thoroughness as if the demand made of American high schools that they teach youth how to keep the commandments and behave were as insistent as the clamor for courses in commercial bookkeeping, and "How to Know the Song Birds." The problems of philosophical ethics are, of course, left to one side, since the author has in mind pupils from thirteen to eighteen, but such moral questions as are likely to be vital to high school youth are treated with clearness of principle and aptness of illustration. The success of the author in finding examples from real life is a chief merit of the book. A "Teacher's Guide" affords useful suggestions as to methods in teaching ethics, the difficulty of which is recognized, and also references to literature.

It is noteworthy that the most Biblical of Bible lands, Palestine itself, is practically the last to become the object of systematic work at the hands of the archaeologist. While the Nile valley has for a hundred years and more, and the Tigris-Euphrates valley has for fully half that time, been thoroughly searched for the remains of the ancient civilization, it has been only about eight or ten years since the Turkish Government has given the necessary firman to do this work in Palestine also. It is equally noteworthy that the different nations of the West have harmoniously coöperated in this work, especially the Germans, Austrians, English, French, and Americans. An excellent account of what has been accomplished is found in the recent work of P. Hughes Vincent, "Canaan d'après l'exploration récente" (Paris: Victor Lecoffre). The Germans have been engaged chiefly near Mt. Carmel, under direction of Professor Sellin of Vienna, and more recently have begun work on the ruins of old Jericho, in immediate charge of Prof. G. Dalman. Dr. Bliss and Prof. Flanders Petrie have investigated historic sites in the southwestern

parts of Palestine; and the chief result of the work has been the demonstration of the fact that civilization and culture did not begin in Palestine with the advent of the Israelites; but that, antedating this period, an older type of civilization, chiefly along Babylonian lines, was widely spread in this historic land. Strata reaching back centuries before the era of Joshua have been found, even a few cuneiform inscriptions, proving still more fully what had already been seen from the Tel-el-Amarna letters, that in pre-Mosaic times the Babylonian was the international language of diplomacy throughout western Asia and northeastern Africa.

"Ignis Ardens: Pio X. et la Corte Pontificia" (Milan: Treves) in most respects is the regulation anonymous biography, but it speaks no evil of its victim. With a superfluity of gossip, apart from the theme, it even succeeds in giving a convincing likeness of the apostolic figure in the Vatican. We see him shattering the immemorial etiquette of the Pontificate, chatting in his dear Venetian dialect with peasant pilgrims from the Veneto, eluding his custodians in order to stroll in the Vatican gardens without an equipage and an escort—in general so scandalizing the officialdom of which he is the head that he and his young secretary find themselves almost as isolated as a captain in a mutinous ship. All this is told with some exaggeration, but truly in the main. The book abounds in amusing anecdotes of "Papa Sarto," but the abiding impression is a sad one. The struggle between the brute inertia of the Curia and the genialty and simple piety of the Pope is too evidently an unequal one. Furthermore these qualities, admirable in themselves, are a sorry substitute for statesmanship, and of this indispensable accompaniment it appears that the Pope has little. To be a reincarnation of the fisherman Peter, with the world for one's parish, is a beautiful ideal, but it has no relation with the hard realities of the administration of the Roman establishment. Throughout the conclave Cardinal Sarto honestly begged his colleagues to spare him the burden of the tiara. His struggle with the difficulties of his high office, his constant foible of treating complicated situations as if they were simple, show how well he knew his own limitations. No one can read this book without profound sympathy for the genial and devout soul thrust unwillingly into the murky labyrinth of Vaticanism.

An important contribution to the bibliography of fifteenth-century literature has recently been issued by Dr. Isak Collijn of the University Library of Upsala, under the title of "Katalog der Inkunabeln der Kgl. Universitäts-Bibliothek zu Uppsala." It is the second volume to appear in the series of catalogues of incunabula in Swedish libraries, which this diligent bibliographer has in preparation. Its greatest value lies in the authoritative descriptions, here for the first time given, of more than 320 incunabula not fully described in previous bibliographies. The remainder of the 1,528 books catalogued by Dr. Collijn have received only short entries, with references to bibliographies of Hain, Proctor, and others. The catalogue has further the distinction of being one of the first, if not the first of considerable proportions to

make use of Habler's Typenrepertorium. The titles are arranged alphabetically by authors and titles, with geographical index. An interesting feature is the list of previous owners, especially interesting in the case of a library enriched by Gustavus Adolphus with spoils from his Polish and German wars. Among well-known men whose ex-libris are found in the volumes enumerated in this catalogue, Copernicus should be mentioned; sixteen incunabula from his library came to Upsala with the chapter library of Frauensburg. In several of them are found manuscript notes in the astronomer's own hand.

The late Cultus Minister of Prussia, Dr. von Studt, now succeeded by Dr. Holle, just before giving up his portfolio inaugurated a complete reorganization in the management of the Royal Library in Berlin and of all the university libraries in the kingdom. He placed them all under a common library council, called Bibliotheksrat. The chairman of this body is the general director of the Royal Library, Professor Adolf Harnack of the University of Berlin, and the other members are four specialists in library matters, already selected by the minister, together with a sixth member, representing the Government. This new council has not final power, but is an advisory body. All decisions of the minister in reference to these libraries will pass through the hands of the council.

The New York State Library Association will hold its annual meeting at Stamford, Delaware County, the last week in September. The general theme is to be the place of the library in our educational system. The principal features of the programme are as follows:

"The Library and the Normal School," by Mary W. Plummer.
 "Instruction in Library Economy in Normal Schools," by Ida M. Mendenhall.
 Address on the general theme, by Mr. A. S. Downing.
 "Libraries in the Public Schools of Manhattan," by C. G. Leland.
 "Work of the New York Public Library for the Schools," by Mrs. A. J. Denley.
 "Work of the State Library for Library Extension," by E. H. Anderson.
 "Some Recent Books of an Interesting Type," by A. E. Bostwick.
 "The Physical Care of Books," by Cedric Chivers.

In recent years the meeting of this association has assumed an importance, both in size and representative character, second only to that of the national association, and in view of the fact that the national meeting this year was at such a distance that few librarians from this State could attend, an unusually large attendance is expected.

Dr. Henry de Beltgens Gibbins, recently appointed Principal of Bishop's College, Lennoxville, Canada, died August 13 in England. He was born in 1865, and educated at Oxford. He was author of "The Industrial History of England," 1890; "The History of Commerce in Europe," 1891; "English Social Reformers," 1892; "British Commerce and Colonies," 1893; "Industry in England," 1896; "The English People in the Nineteenth Century," 1898; "Industrial and Commercial Progress of the Nineteenth Century," 1901, and "Economics of Commerce," 1905.

The recent death of the Icelandic poet and scholar, Benedikt Gröndal, at the age

of eighty-one years, removes a rather picturesque figure from the Icelandic literary horizon. Although a son of the famous Icelandic philologist Sveinbjörn Egilsson, Gröndal devoted his early life to the study of natural sciences and philosophy, later turning his attention to philological research. His best known work, the one that will doubtless live the longest, is his "Clavis poetica antiquae linguae septentrionalis," a systematic key to the periphrases employed in old Icelandic poetry, based on and forming a kind of cross-reference index to his father's famous "Lexicón Poeticum." Gröndal was a lyric poet of considerable force and merit, and it is characteristic of the manysidedness which life in a small community produces that he was also a first-rate designer, and the chief calligrapher of the island.

STUDIES IN HISTORY.

The Union Cause in Kentucky, 1860-1865.

By Capt. Thomas Speed, Adjutant Twelfth Kentucky Infantry, etc. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$2.50 net.

No part of the story of the Civil War deserves to be studied more attentively than the record of the conduct of the Border States from 1861 to 1865. That Missouri, Kentucky, West Virginia, and Maryland remained, in general, true to the Union, was a factor vital to Northern success. It was no doubt due to Abraham Lincoln, in the main, that these States were held to their allegiance, and in no point of his policy was his wise statesmanship more in evidence than here. But even Lincoln could have done nothing had there not been in each Border State a body of Unionists in a high degree bold and devoted. The sufferings and perils of the Border States were far in excess of those in States farther North. Not only were they scenes of conflict between the regular forces of the two combatants, but they were also constantly harried by the irregular warfare of guerrillas.

It is of especial importance that this story of the Border States should be fully and truly told; and with the conviction that the whole case has not yet been presented, Capt. Speed, a Kentucky Union soldier, belonging to a family famous as the particular friends of Lincoln, has written this book. Its value and correctness are vouched for by Justice John M. Harlan, of the United States Supreme Court, in a cordial introduction, and it will be found useful by all who desire to understand the Civil War thoroughly. Though Capt. Speed has written other books, he has some things to learn as to book-making. The absence of an index is provoking; there is sometimes an introduction of irrelevant matter. Why should an entire chapter be given to a discussion of the comparative sizes of the Union and Confederate armies in general? The book does not tell a consecutive story, but is rather a not altogether well-assorted collection of fragments relating to men and events, sometimes only locally interesting. The information given, however, is often important; the reader becomes well aware that the author was a patriotic man, deeply involved in all that he describes; and that he has the worthy purpose to put in its proper light the heroism of loyal men

whose work and worth have until now been inadequately celebrated.

Capt. Speed is, apparently not without reason, dissatisfied with the picture of Kentucky Unionism painted by previous historians. Among his predecessors is one man of great distinction, the late Prof. Nathaniel S. Shaler of Harvard, who once wrote a history of his native State, Kentucky. Shaler was a loyal Unionist and a good soldier, but, in Speed's idea, he quite overshoots the mark in assigning merits to his foes. With an excess of candor he exalts the character of the Kentuckians who took the Southern side. Speed rejects the assertion that the "blue-grass country," the finest region of Kentucky, and the seat of the best population, went for the most part with the South, while sympathy for the North prevailed mainly among the inferior population established upon "thinner soils." He shows elaborately that the quality both of Union leaders, and also of the rank and file, ought not to be belittled in any disparaging comparison. Though men like Albert Sidney Johnston, John C. Breckenridge, J. B. Hood, and Simon Buckner stood for the South, they weigh no more, contends Speed, than the Union champions, Robert J. Breckenridge, the Crittendens, father and son; James Speed, Benjamin H. Bristow, Thomas J. Wood, and Joseph Holt. Comparing regiment with regiment, the Kentucky troops in the Confederate service showed no valor or devotion not paralleled by their brethren who fought for the Union. Among the Border States, Kentucky, perhaps, through its position and character, counted for most, and Capt. Speed's book helps one much in gaining a correct idea of its attitude and service.

The Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence. By William Henry Hoyt. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$2.50 net.

"That a convention of 'good people' of Mecklenburg County, N. C., met on May 20, 1775, and declared their independence of Great Britain in the language employed by Jefferson in the Declaration of July, 1776, constitutes the basis for the claim of the so-called Mecklenburg Declaration to historical notice. For nearly a century the claim has been discussed, and sporadic investigation has produced little result, except to leave a reasonable doubt and increase the bitterness of controversy. Local pride has fathered much evidence in favor of the convention, even to a list of the delegates, and has drawn extraordinary conclusions from that evidence. Jefferson becomes a plagiarist, his friends resort to dishonest methods to hide his theft, vital evidence is destroyed with deliberation, and a person who questions the authenticity of the Declaration had best keep away from North Carolina, where memorials in stone and bronze have been erected to perpetuate that alleged document and the memory of the framers.

Mr. Hoyt's book may be accepted as the final word on the subject. He began the study, believing that some of the reasons urged in favor of the Declaration were valid, but the results of his investigation destroy all the claims in its favor. Step by step he traces the origin of the "myth," its development, and the various stages through which it has passed in the ninety

years of its existence. He has gone back to original sources, reproduces and analyzes the earliest manuscripts, and carefully applies historical tests to them. The details thus marshalled in regular sequence are so often self-contradictory that it seems strange the "myth" should have persisted as it has. No historian of note ever accepted it, but no amount of writing has convinced North Carolinians that their assertions in favor of the Declaration required stronger evidence and a better interpretation of that evidence. Even John Adams and Jefferson, when they first saw the alleged Declaration, at once recognized the weak point in the absence of contemporary evidence of either convention or its important manifesto. To this day not a line of such evidence has been produced. A sentence in a dispatch from the colonial Governor, and a general phrase in two or three letters of the day, have been used to bolster up the Declaration. Later proofs were based on the affidavits of very old men, on manufactured papers, and on garbled extracts.

No one denies that on May 31, 1775, a county convention at Mecklenburg did frame resolutions such as almost every county and town throughout the colonies were framing. They expressed discontent with ministerial measures and threatened action to obtain redress. All the real evidence used to favor a meeting on May 20 applies with equal force to the meeting of May 31, and Mr. Hoyt's summation of his studies is that the assumed resolutions of May 20 were but a "distorted record of a true manifesto of Mecklenburg County, clothed in language wholly different from that of the true manifesto, conceived in the imperfect memory of John McKevitt Alexander, and written twenty-five years after its alleged date." The book offers a very good example of an historical investigation, conducted in a judicial spirit, and carries conviction with its conclusions. The illustrations are excellent, but nothing can excuse the absence of an index.

CURRENT FICTION.

Darry's Awakening. By Dr. Helen Bouchier. New York: Frederick Warne & Co.

The fate of Anglo-Indian children, more or less misused and misunderstood by relatives at home, has possessed unflagging interest, from the time of Harry and Laura, in Holiday House, to the tragedy of Mr. Kipling's Dick and Maisie. Like Clive Newcome, Harriet Manners ("Darry") has a father in India (but hers is a bad man), and, with three cousins, she is brought up by a family of elderly, repressed Scotch people.

Aunt Rhoda plays Mrs. Crabtree's rôle of tyrant, but times have changed! No taws, no dark closet! Her worst act is to eliminate the tinned salmon from an olla podrida of mixed sardines, jams, jellies, cakes, junket, and other dainties, with which the cousins propose regaling their guests at an authorized child's party. After such a piece of despotism, the young people (and strange to say, the author) consider all "grown-ups" fair game. By the time Darry is eighteen, her sweet, frank disposition has been so warped that she becomes past mistress in every kind of deceit. All the

While, however, she succeeds in preserving a high-bred girlish innocence which permits her to accept a casual diamond necklace from the young Rajah of her father's district (this is after Earnest Manners takes his daughter back to India). Mr. Manners soon proves himself just one more unreasonable tyrant; he makes her return the jewels. Upon this, Darry concludes that she must do violence to her native candor and keep him unenlightened about all minor matters—such as her engagement to a youth who seems only introduced to be cruelly slain (by cobra bite) at a rest house, where he and Darry have stopped on the night of their elopement. On emerging from the consequent brain fever, Darry listlessly marries the man of her father's choice. Although she has shown aversion to Mr. Cunningham by every possible means, and pointedly refused him, this perfect gentleman remains convinced of her love for him. Needless to say, there is the happiest kind of ending, with that sort of after-marriage courtship which has won so many friends for the Maître des Forges and the Duchess.

This might have been an innocuous book for girls just turning up their pigtails, had not the author apparently believed Darry's truthfulness justifiably wrecked for life by the tinned salmon.

The Younger Set. By Robert W. Chambers. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

On the first page of Mr. Chambers's fluent novel Austin Gerard tosses up and catches a "glittering gold piece—souvenir of the directors' meeting which he had just left." On the second page "the boy nodded, and, drawing a gold matchbox from his waistcoat pocket, lighted his cigarette." The note which is thus struck with unmistakable clearness at the very beginning continues resonant to the very end throughout a full symphony of dinner parties, self-sacrifice, power-boat races, automatic elevators in new houses on upper Fifth Avenue, bridge, and broken hearts in the tonneaus of imported motor cars. Nobody in the book has less than seven or eight thousand a year, and even the hero, Capt. Selwyn, is not poor in the ordinary sense. But he, too, towards the end, invents a terrifically effective gunpowder which the Government accepts after a prolonged test at Sandy Hook. This makes it necessary for Capt. Selwyn to take the Wall Street flyer to Sandy Hook every day.

Once only does the reality of privation enter Mr. Chambers's Phæacian pages, and that is when Capt. Selwyn's runaway wife whom he had allowed to obtain a divorce on grounds destructive to his own character and career in the army, is abandoned by her second husband while she is in the incipient stages of paresis. Selwyn places her in a villa with two trained nurses, a phaeton, and any number of consulting physicians, and with hothouse grapes at two dollars a pound. As a result Selwyn is compelled to surrender his apartments, previously described as of Spartan simplicity and costing possibly eight dollars a week, for a hall bedroom costing that sum per month. Yet it would seem that the saving effected would scarcely count, in view of the enormous expense attached to that hospital villa on Long Island. However, on

the last page he wins the wondrously beautiful heiress whose father and mother were directors of the American School of Archaeology in Crete.

Pilgrimage. By C. E. Lawrence. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co.

The theme of "Pilgrimage" is a variant upon the ever fruitful one which has given us "Sintram," "Abdallah," and the "Four-Leaved Clover," "Everyman"—the whole literature of mystical self-conquest.

Peruel, an angel of the Army of the Lost, seeks reëtrance into heaven. Being given a chance, through the influence of Azrael, he becomes incarnate as a founding baby in a country called Argovie. There he grows up as Luke, swineherd to the monastery of St. Dunstan, where the situation between some of the friars vividly recalls Brownings's "Soliloquy of the Spanish Cloister." The entire book is devoted to Luke's spiritual struggles, his persecution by bigoted monks, by outlaws, and men at arms. He is beset by recurring moral crises, devils hover about him, voices in the air reassure him. He ends, triumphant, a leper in a lazar house. The story is quite serious, including the theological discussions upon the incompatibility of divine love and divine injustice; and it satisfactorily proves that a certain vague mediæval setting, however trying in some respects, is after all better fitted to the struggles of personal devils and angels than the contemporary staging so fashionable in novels of this mystical cast.

Bachelor Betty. By Winnifred James. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co.

This is an undeniably entertaining book in the genre of Mrs. Everard Cotes (when she was Sarah Jeannette Duncan), or the early days of Kate Douglass Wiggin's Penelope.

Coming from Australia, Betty might be twin sister to one of Miss Miriam Michelson's breezy heroines. She rents a bachelor apartment in London and promptly acquires that throng of admirers which traditionally belongs to all young ladies who tell their soul's history in the first person. In other words, the framework of the story is perfectly banal. What redeems it entirely from the commonplace, however, is the author's lively turn of phrase and fresh, untrammelled observation. Moreover, under the froth of Betty's beaux and Betty's silk stockings, there is a serious attempt to picture the Australian temperament. But this effort is never allowed to be ponderous, witness the chapter where Betty reads an earnest analysis of Australian characteristics to a gathering of her fellow country people, and the humor of their outraged comments. Her view of the London dog of society (. . . "I am still rigid with astonishment at some of the things I have been learning about their private lives") tallies amusingly with certain recent English satire, such as Mr. Galsworthy's, upon the national attitude towards pets. Her snap shots are extremely happy, as the description of Mrs. Carlton Smyth, who ". . . looked like Queen Elizabeth on one of her bad days."

After relishing Betty's sallies, her racy Australian vernacular and high animal spirits, it seems the depth of ingratitude to notice that she appears to be a grossly

material young person, and to confess that, if this represents the average Australian, it may not be without just cause that the old country occasionally finds the new one a trifle—common!

The Smiths. By Keble Howard. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co.

In "The Smiths," Keble Howard shows a touching faith in the day of small things. Only think, what a spell Mrs. Gaskell threw over the trivialities of Cranford, and with what humble material Jane Austen wove her masterpieces! Consequently nothing can be too simple for the truly human-hearted novelist. One small point, however, has here been overlooked. Every one does not happen to be born Jane Austen or Mrs. Gaskell. Therefore, the record of two honest young people who marry on a small income and lead the uninspired life of the solid British middle class, may be quite as tiresome in print as it appears in its suburban villa. In treatment, "The Smiths" hark back at least to the eighteenth-fifties. So old-fashioned a book has not been written in years. The mother-in-law joke (quite free from rejuvenating touches) furnishes much of the humor, and even the satisfaction of seeing perils averted—baby George's fever, Ralph's flyer in stocks—is denied the reader, since the most inexperienced person must see at a glance that from the very outset, "The Smiths" are booked for a happy ending.

Devota. By Augusta Evans Wilson. New York: G. W. Dillingham & Co.

Miss Josephine Daskam once pointed out that successive generations of little boys and girls habitually cried their eyes out over "St. Elmo." Inquiry at any circulating library overwhelmingly confirms this fact. Without having read "St. Elmo," one may safely assert that not even an ornamental border on every page, and illustrations of preternatural loveliness will quite bring "Devota" the vogue of its predecessor. It is the kind of story in which, on page one, the hostess says: "Tell Hansel to take the dog cart to the station . . . the trap and the victoria are in the hands of the fishing party." The lady is an elegant talker! On page fifteen, she tells how "Fellow passengers shunned us as if we were lepers, and only the surgeon ventured to assist in caring for the stricken child." After this, no one will be surprised at the proud heroine's eventually surrendering with. . . "Roy, my own Roy, I am not worthy, but the world is empty and desolate for me without the love of my life."

The Human Element in the Gospels: A Commentary on the Synoptic Narrative. By George Salmon. Edited by Newport J. D. White. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. \$4.50 net.

A pathetic interest attaches to this volume of the late Provost of Trinity College, Dublin. It consists of notes, apparently constructed laboriously through a period of years in the writer's old age, of whose value and probable fate he was himself in doubt as he penned the Introduction in which his 'conclusions' are embodied. Evidently the work was brought as nearly to

completion as the author's capacity allowed, for the major part is from a second and revised draft of notes. Dr. Salmon's problem was the relation of the first three gospels to one another, and to possible documentary sources. Working at this intricate question year after year through his old age, he copied in fair Greek script the entire text of the synoptic gospels, as far as they run parallel to each other, and he ingeniously recommends this labor to students. The larger part of the volume reproduces this parallel Greek text, in small sections, with Dr. Salmon's comments on indications of priority, interdependence, mutual use of common sources, and whatever might tend in any manner to solve the problem of the literary origin of the gospels. The work is therefore an essay in the higher criticism, and not a commentary in the usual sense.

On reading the editor's Preface and the author's Introduction, one is prepared for somewhat radical departures from the usual attitude toward the evangelic narrative. The expectation is created that a scholar known for caution and conservatism will be found in his old age, in a volume published after his death, to have gone over to the opposite critical school. Dr. Salmon seems to have felt sincerely, and somewhat sorrowfully, that he had been forced to something like a revolution from his early views. However that may be, the text and conclusions of the essay itself will not afford satisfaction to even the mildest appetite for heresy and radical opinion. The most that this treatise has to advance is that much time has been wasted on verbal comparison of one gospel with another, since both may be free renderings of a common original, and that where different evangelists narrate the same occurrence, they are not to be forced into agreement, but choice must be made as to which narrative is the more probable, preference being given to the account most in harmony with our ordinary experience. Such a conclusion can scarcely be called radical, or even startlingly new. It is something, however, that a man of the cautious spirit and unquestioned learning of George Salmon was willing to maintain it.

The theory of the literary origin of the synoptics here advanced is somewhat different from that now most widely current. Instead of holding Mark to be one of the sources of Matthew and Luke, Dr. Salmon finds evidence of a common source of all three, which he entitles Q, contending that Mark abridged this source in many places. The phenomena are more simply accounted for on the theory that Mark itself is the earliest source, that Matthew and Luke both had access to a collection of teachings of the Lord, and in addition each employed authorities unknown to the other. But whatever hypothesis may finally be established, the search for sources has put the question of the credibility of the record in a new light, and it is clear that the late Provost of Trinity gave his approval to the new point of view, after very patient, independent, and conscientious study, the results of which Canon White has done well to preserve.

Deutsche Literaturgeschichte. Von Alfred Biese. In zwei Bänden. New York: G. E. Stechert & Co.

Just why another popular history of German literature should be attempted in a field so preoccupied by Koenig and Leixner, and so closely following the appearance last year of Engel's "Geschichte," it is hard to say, but nevertheless the attempt has been made by Dr. Biese, and evidently as a labor of love. Professor Biese is not unknown to Americans, for so recently as 1905 there was published here his rather pretentious work, "The Development of the Feeling for Nature in the Middle Ages and Modern Times." Something of the same enthusiasm characterizing those essays marks the pages of volume I. of this history (the only volume issued, the second being promised for Christmas of this year), which deals with the origin of the German language and literature, and its development through the time of Herder. One gain effected at once over the histories previously named is the size and portability of the volume; for if there are few reproductions from manuscripts and title-pages, and few portraits compared to those making up the most important feature of Koenig and Leixner, there is compensation in a book that can be held out comfortably in one's hand, and this, too, although there are twice as many illustrations as adorn Engel's quarto pages.

This necessity for condensation has affected the style of the author; in 176 pages he disposes of the whole period prior to the *Volksepos*, or "Nibelungenlied," sketching rapidly the wandering German peoples and the growth of their hero-legends, the influence of early Christianity, and the assertion of Germanic forces. In the discussion of succeeding periods, Professor Biese's aim is apparently less to find new paths than to see that what is presented accords with the latest investigation of scholars. The student used to Scherer will miss the author's expression of himself; and yet, while there is perhaps less of human interest in Biese, there are touches sufficient of the philosopher and the artist, the philologist and the author, to afford even the advanced student a relish for the modest discussions of Luther, Gottsched, Klopstock, and others. The limitations of space prevent elaborate criticism, but there is a happy outlining of the work of Lessing, Wieland, and Herder, and a sufficient insight into the *Sturm und Drang* of their day.

As a "popular" history of German literature, the illustrations command immediate attention, especially since both Koenig and Leixner, in their voluminous collation of all kinds of portrait and autographic paraphernalia, have drawn so heavily on the treasures accessible. At first sight, the volume before us suffers through its plain half-tone reproductions of illuminated manuscripts, in comparison with both Koenig and Leixner, which offer in color, among other things, the Heidelberg MS. of "Walther von der Vogelweide" and "Das Wessobrunner Gebet." What value colors may have is shown also by a comparison of the Hartmann von Aue cut in Biese with that in Koenig, as well as the title-page of the "Faust" book of Johann Spies, in Ulm, issued in 1587. The half-tone has also

degraded the impression of such old-time wood-cuts as the Strassburg portraits of Sebastian Brandt and Geiler von Kellersberg, so well reproduced in Koenig and Leixner. On the other hand, Professor Biese has secured a very interesting specimen from the text of Wolfram von Eschenbach's "Parzifal," a couple of curiously-illustrated drinking-songs, a facsimile of MS. D. of the "Nibelungenlied"—"Daz was in einen Ziten," etc.—and a new portrait of Luther, painted by Cranach in 1525, hitherto unpublished. Some excellent portraits—many from oils, instead of the conventional old engravings—of Gerhardt, Thomasius, Leibniz, Hagedorn, Bodmer, Gellert and Claudius, as well as the Graff portraits of Wieland, Lessing, and Herder, add to the value of the volume. The study of Hans Sachs in his eighty-first year does not, however, suggest the mediæval flavor of the *Holzschnitt* by Hans Brosamer, carved in 1545, and although the portrait of Martin Opitz, photographed from the oil painting in the city library at Danzig, is much better than that in Leixner, it does not equal the copper plate made by Von Heyden in 1631.

Hunting Trips in North America. By F. C. Selous. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$5 net.

The author of this work is well known as a mighty hunter. His numerous books on Africa, which have gone through many editions, have won for him general fame as a naturalist, explorer, and sportsman. Bred in luxury, son of the chairman of the London Stock Exchange, Selous as a mere boy went out to Africa, and for years earned a good living as an elephant hunter. By his undaunted courage and his remarkable skill as a scout and explorer, he saved the situation for England in the well-known Matabele campaign. Moreover, there is one quality about all Selous's books which will win the attention of his readers: he is preëminently honest and sincere. There is no fine writing, no exaggeration; all his descriptions of adventures bear the hall-mark of truth. Though an excellent shot, he often confesses his misses and his failures. The present work on the big game of North America, while primarily a sportsman's book, will also be interesting to the general reader and the lover of nature from its admirable description of the habits of wild animals observed in their haunts by an intelligent naturalist. There are no less than sixty-five illustrations from photographs, some very good, others rather indifferent, but all interesting.

The first chapter goes over familiar ground, the hunting and shooting of some fine moose in central Canada. The rest of the book is divided between caribou hunting and exploring in Newfoundland, and very interesting accounts of trips to the Yukon and the little-known Macmillan River in northwestern Canada. Selous, as a born explorer, never cared to follow a beaten track, and in Newfoundland he laid out a line of his own into a part of the island never before trodden by the foot of a white man. Amidst these nameless lakes and vast barrens and mountains he found great herds of caribou. It is worth while to quote a characteristic

story of the fearlessness of these noble deer when undisturbed and unacquainted with man and his slaughtering gun:

While my men were bringing up the canoe, I walked three or four miles up the river. On my way I met a caribou doe and fawn coming down. At this point there was a space of about five or six yards of ground strewn with boulders and stones, between the running water and a high steep bank covered with dense forest. When I first saw the deer, they were about one hundred and fifty yards away, and as the wind was blowing down stream, they could not possibly scent me, so I sat down on a rock and waited for them. They came slowly along, picking their way among the stones, and every now and again halting to feed on the grass or the leaves of bushes growing on the bank. I sat in full view, about midway between the bank and the water, holding my rifle across my knee, and remained absolutely motionless. The doe never noticed me at all, and I am sure never for one moment imagined that I was not part of the stone on which I was sitting. She passed slowly between me and the bank, and at one time was certainly not four feet away from me. The fawn walked right on to me, and when its nose was almost touching my knees, I think must have smelt me, as it stopped and stood looking into my face with its nostrils twitching. Even when they got my wind they did not run, continually stopping and sniffing the wind and holding their absurd little tails cocked up.

One of the interesting subjects in this book is the comparisons made by the author of the several varieties of the North American caribou. Until recently, the finest specimen of the reindeer on this continent was *Tarandus rangifer Terra Novæ*, the noble woodland caribou of Newfoundland. It must now, however, give way to the Osborne caribou, *Tarandus rangifer Osborni*, the great dark-necked caribou of the Rockies, whose distribution extends from the Cassiar Mountains of British Columbia to the Kenai Peninsula. The Osborne reindeer easily bears the palm both from its immense size and the elegance and beauty of its head and antlers. Selous had good sport in Newfoundland. He says of this almost unknown island, whose vast interior, larger than Ireland, is one great natural deer park:

I know of but one really wild country where big game is still plentiful, which can be quickly and easily reached, and where a shooting trip can be undertaken at a comparatively small cost, and that is the island of Newfoundland, while the trips to Newfoundland are comparatively easy and only involve a canoe journey up lakes and rivers with some hard walking.

Selous's expedition to the Yukon and the Macmillan River was quite a different affair—a long canoe journey of hundreds of miles and the climbing of mountains thousands of feet high. All this had to be gone through before the sportsman arrived on the real hunting grounds. The variety of game also in this far-away region is much greater than in Newfoundland. Moose, caribou, wild sheep, bears, and several varieties of wolves are all to be obtained by the daring and untiring sportsman. Poling upstream for hundreds of miles and climbing mountains six and seven thousand feet high is no work for the feather-bed hunter. Selous, though now past middle age, is, thanks to his rigidly temperate habits, able to do any amount of hard work, to carry a heavy pack all day, climb hills, and shoot straight. His experience among the great caribou of the Yukon seems a repetition of his adventures in Newfoundland. In these almost inaccessible

regions of far northwestern Canada the deer were just as tame, evidently unacquainted with man. Selous seems to have had no difficulty whatever in getting his full number of fine heads of caribou. He found it harder to get good heads of moose. The complete failure was in the sheep hunting. Numbers of these most interesting animals were seen on the high mountains, but they were all ewes or lambs. One very rare specimen, the black wolf, was bagged, killed by a wonderful shot at four hundred yards.

The hardships undergone on these expeditions will not encourage wealthy lovers of ease to venture into these remote regions, but to all who are hardy and tough, like the author, who have the genuine sporting instinct strongly developed, this book will be an interesting and informing guide to Newfoundland and Northwest Canada. One last chapter is devoted to outfit, food, etc., all excellent practical hints.

A Historical Geography of the British Colonies. Edited by C. P. Lucas. Vol. vi. Australasia. By J. D. Rogers. Pp. ix. 308, 132. Oxford: The Clarendon Press.

The title and appearance of this little book and the fact that it is only one volume in a series which is intended to cover the historical geography of all the British Colonies, scarcely prepare the reader for the treat in store for him when he approaches Mr. Rogers's brilliant history of the Southern Continent and the islands of the Pacific. Mr. Rogers himself has apparently taken great delight in the writing of the book. Every page seems to be a labor of love, with its clever descriptions, witty allusions, apt quotations, Biblical and classical, and swift judgments of men, of policies, and of events.

Australian history had only just begun when the eighteenth century came to an end. But Mr. Rogers is not content with a history so devoid of roots in the past, and he gives a couple of pages at the opening of his volume to proving that Pliny, in the first century, had some accurate knowledge of Australia that could only have been obtained from travellers who had been there. Whether or not this thesis can be maintained, it is certain that Australia was absolutely unknown to civilized Europe until long after Pope Alexander VI. so generously gave half the unknown world to Spain, and the other half to Portugal. In the seventeenth century various expeditions, chiefly Dutch, did a little towards exploring the inhospitable coasts of Australia; and in the eighteenth the rivalry between France and England, which was so marked a feature of colonial history in America and India, also showed itself in the Pacific. Australian history, however, can scarcely be said to begin before the loss of the American colonies had closed one chapter of British colonial history; and in its first stages Australian history was more squalid than that of any other great British colony. New South Wales was colonized in 1788 simply as an overflow jail for the English criminal courts.

Mr. Rogers lays stress on two features of this phase of Australian history—features which may afford much comfort to genealogy hunters among Australian sons and

daughters of—whatever in Australia corresponds to the American patriotic societies. First, few of these early and unwilling settlers were criminals in the present day significance of the word. Under the savage penal code of England in the later eighteenth and early nineteenth century, when there were one hundred and twenty-six capital crimes, the merest peccadillo was sufficient to earn a sentence of three or four years of transportation; and as there was no provision for repatriation, these convicts, when their sentences expired, settled down and formed, according to the evidence of King, the great governor, the most useful class in the new community. The second misconception swept away by Mr. Rogers is that many, if not most of the old families, if they examine their genealogies too closely, may discover some convict ancestor. Mr. Rogers points out that owing to the fewness of the women, whether convicts or free settlers, few of the ex-convicts were able to leave any families, and that except for the work they accomplished, the whole convict class practically disappeared, "amid the execration of those whom they had benefited."

Another point on which Mr. Rogers is at variance with the popular ideas of Australian history is the influence of the gold discoveries on population and industries in the early fifties. He declares:

A chapter might be written setting forth the effects which gold is supposed to have produced and did not produce upon Australian history. The belief that these successive gold rushes suspended industry still persists, yet figures prove that during the eight worst years Australian cattle, agricultural and wool exports doubled.

Gold digging was a mere passing phase. The diggers were like gleaners, selfish, unskilled, and nomadic; but unlike gleaners they preceded the harvest, which required skill, cooperation, and settled industry. . . . At the end of the transition period, that is to say, about the end of the fifties, digging sank into insignificance, mining was one out of many Australian industries, and gold-hunting became a subordinate part of the general life of the community.

Biblical and classical allusions—much more correct than the average quotations by English members of Parliament on the floor of the House of Commons—abound throughout the volume; and if Mr. Rogers is a young man, as his book leads one to suppose, they offer a proof that the enrichment of the English language and English style from these two great sources does not altogether belong to a past or passing generation.

Making a Newspaper. By John L. Given. New York: Henry Holt & Co. \$1.50 net.

Writing for the Press. By Robert Luce. Fifth Edition. Boston: Clipping Bureau Press. \$1.

There are so many sorts of newspapers in the United States and they are "made" in so many different ways and under such varying conditions that no book can describe the process to the entire satisfaction of the newspaper world itself. There have been many attempts, but all of them have been either quite academic or merely an account of the methods employed on the particular newspaper or newspapers with which the author is most familiar. Certainly the impossible task has never been so nearly accomplished as in Mr. Given's

"Making a Newspaper." To personal knowledge gained on a great New York daily, he has added an extensive study of methods and conditions in every part of the country. Mr. Given's style is clear and trenchant, his phrases well chosen, and the entire book is "good reading" for any one. There is probably not a newspaper man in the country but could find many things in it he did not know before, while the layman will discover that it opens up clearly before him a world hitherto confused.

Beginning with a general introductory chapter on "The American Newspaper," Mr. Given proceeds to explain the organization of the ordinary office, and then takes up consecutively the work not only of the various editorial and news-gathering departments of the paper, but of the business and mechanical branches as well. Chapters on "Qualifications for Journalism," "Preparing for Journalism," "Getting a Situation," and "The Prizes of Journalism" may prove of service to those looking forward to a journalistic career. They are unvarnished, sensible accounts of what is expected of a beginner, and what a beginner may expect if he persists long enough to become an old-timer. They are neither so golden as to mislead, nor so dark as to serve as a warning.

Of a very different character, but also valuable in its way, is Robert Luce's "Writing for the Press," which now appears in a fifth edition, largely rewritten. The book is a manual of instruction, rudimentary and advanced, for all sorts of writers for all sorts of publications, including in its scope not only composition and rhetoric but information on such subjects as copy-right, the law of libel, proofreading, illustrating, and typography.

Science.

THE INTERNATIONAL ZOOLOGICAL CONGRESS.

BOSTON, August 24.

The seventh meeting of the International Zoological Congress, held at the Harvard Medical School, August 19 to 24, was successful from every point of view. Six hundred and fifty members and delegates were registered, and over 300 papers and addresses were presented. All the important countries were represented by their foremost zoologists, who will be fêted in New York, Philadelphia, and Washington during the coming weeks. President Alexander Agassiz in his opening address emphasized the new features which have come to characterize zoology—physiology and mathematics. He then outlined his three famous trips in the *Albatross*, and his studies on the coral reefs and marine fauna of the Pacific. When the regular sessions began, papers followed papers with bewildering rapidity, many of great importance and interest. The impossibility of hearing more than a little of these again made it clear that in such a congress the social intercourse and the friendships formed are the chief thing.

There were seven sections, and before each an address was given by some distinguished foreigner. Of the sections, that of Animal Behavior perhaps aroused greatest popular interest. S. J. Holmes of the

University of Wisconsin advanced the theory that structure is dependent on movement, instancing the regeneration of part of a planarian, during which process it seems to pull itself into shape, the portion acting as the whole animal. After many ingenious experiments with regard to the effect of light on these same animals, Dr. L. J. Cole deduced the fact which may be of wide importance, that the reaction is not to the *direction*, but to the *intensity* of the light rays. Prof. H. S. Jennings of Johns Hopkins brought out some new and remarkable facts in regard to feeding and defensive reactions in a starfish. On the upper surface of a Pacific species are some 25,000 pedicellariæ, or tiny, clasping, beak-like organs. When touched by a crab or even a fish as large as itself, these tiny organs spring upward, hold fast to the crab or fish, and do not let go until the death of the creature, or until it is drawn around to the mouth as food. In righting itself and in freeing one of its arms from a rubber band, Professor Jennings believes that the starfish shows intelligent action, not mere trophism, or trial and error. This view, of course, aroused comment from the opposing school of Loeb's followers, but the point was ably defended.

Prof. A. G. Mayer of the Carnegie Institution's Marine Laboratory at Tortugas gave considerable additional data concerning the ever-interesting annual swarming and spawning of the palolo worm in the Gulf of Mexico, at sunrise, at the third quarter of the moon in midsummer. Experiments with large masses of worm-inhabited corals in tanks proved that tidal action is not a factor in bringing about the swarming, but moonlight is. The fact is inexplicable, yet the worms remain quiescent if kept in the dark, while even diffused moonlight will stimulate them at the proper time. If the eggs are accidentally liberated even six hours before the appointed time, they fail to become fertilized. Prof. B. G. Wilder of Cornell University told of a beetle which in a space of three minutes feigned death in two very different ways. When picked up in the hand, it drew in the antennæ and legs closely, feigning death and dropping helplessly to the floor. When seized by a tree toad, it instantly spread wide all its limbs, holding legs and antennæ out stiffly from the body, making of itself so inedible an object that it was promptly ejected by the toad, and walked away in safety.

Prof. F. H. Herrick of Western Reserve gave a detailed account of a careful study of a colony of herring gulls on the Maine coast. By living among them in a carefully concealed blind, he watched them at close range and found that each pair had its well-defined range or preserve bounded by logs or other marks, within which was the nest and regular feeding place. As long as the young remained within this little paddock they were safe, but as soon as they encroached upon a neighboring preserve they were driven back or killed. When the parent flies down to feed the young, it first picks up bits of grass and twigs and offers them to the young bird. This Professor Herrick regards as a kind of education, teaching the young gulls to pick up their food from the ground, for, until they can fly, they feed chiefly on insects.

One of the most notable addresses was by Sir John Murray of the classic "Challenger" expedition. He dwelt upon the

wonderful advances made by Americans in oceanography. It is now known that there are ninety-one places in mid-ocean which are more than 3,000 fathoms in depth, while more than two-thirds of the Pacific is over two miles deep. Shallow submarine ridges are known which, like lofty terrestrial mountain ranges, offer absolute barriers to the dispersal of organisms. So cold are the Arctic and Antarctic Seas, and so slowly do life processes move in these regions, that the tiny animals dredged from the sea, which in the tropics are but a few days old, may in the cold frozen seas be ten or more years old. Thus the life cycles of animals there may be many times longer than in the tropics.

"The Problem of Organic Development: Facts and Theories" was the subject of the address of Prof. C. O. Whitman of the University of Chicago before the Section of General Zoology. A well-maintained point was that there is no real transference of inherited qualities, as each daughter cell is an *actual part* of the mother cell. Reviewing the three main theories of evolution now in the field, Professor Whitman holds that mutation stands for gaps and no bridges; that selection follows chance advantages and cannot explain useless structures; while the orthogenetic theory gives opportunity to trace past sequences of characters and to prophesy future development. It accounts for parallelisms occurring under radically different conditions.

The lecture room was packed to the doors during the address of Prof. Jacques Loeb of the University of California, on the "Chemical Character of Fertilization." The wonderfully close approach of his researches to actual origin of life gave to them deep interest. By immersing unfertilized eggs in a hypertonic sea-water, a process of oxidation is set up which actually inaugurates and successfully completes the process of normal fertilization. Prof. R. W. Tower of the American Museum of Natural History told of his success in producing a new type of beetle *rotundus* from a brood of normal *Septinotarsa decemlineata* by a change of 12 per cent. in the humidity of the environment. The widely important fact, however, was that the change began with a very slight difference in the young larva, which gradually increased until the apparent mutation of the adult form was reached. There was, contrary to the ideas of De Vries, *no discontinuity*. Variation is a process, not a product. Another address which aroused the enthusiasm of all was that given by Prof. W. Bateson of Cambridge University of England, on "Facts Limiting the Theory of Heredity." He announced that at last the differentiation of sex in the germ had been established as a fact, for he had discovered in the female eggs of an insect an extra chromosome which was lacking in the male eggs.

Prof. H. F. Osborn of Columbia delivered an address on "Evolution as it Appears to the Paleontologist," in which he enunciated some general laws of great significance. Starting with the very beginning of the life of an organism, there are four inseparable factors which interact on each other and influence the organism. These are heredity, ontogeny, environment, and selection. A change in any one of these factors produces a change in all. A paleontologist can never prove discontinuity owing to the

chance of the intervening links being undiscovered. One of the most interesting facts thus far established is the strange directional potentiality of evolution, as, if a fruit-eating monkey should become herbivorous, cusps would appear on the molars, the position of which could be foretold.

Prof. A. A. W. Hubrecht of the University of Utrecht addressed a section on the larval envelopes of vertebrate embryos, and laid stress on the remarkable similarity of the early stages of all vertebrates. The embryos of man and the hedgehog are especially alike.

Among other valuable papers were those by Prof. E. G. Spaulding on "Postulates and Results in Treating the Problem of Conduct"; Prof. J. E. Reighard of the University of Michigan; Prof. H. B. Ward of the University of Nebraska, on the distribution of parasites, and President D. S. Jordan of Stanford University on the value of systematic zoölogy.

Among The Century Company's educational issues this autumn will be a new and revised edition of Dr. Alexander Smith's "Laboratory Outlines of General Chemistry," prepared in collaboration with Dr. William J. Hale, of the University of Michigan.

A great many interesting facts are given by Profs. Otaki, Fujita, and Higurashi, in their beautifully illustrated work, "Fishes of Japan, an account principally of Economic Species." This has been appearing serially in Tokio, and has recently reached completion. Only a certain number of species come within the scope of treatment, and these are not taken up systematically, but their ecology is considered with unusual thoroughness, accounts being given of distribution, habits, propagation, economic value, and modes of capture. The text is in both English and Japanese. As one among many other valuable food fish, the catch of tunny in 1899, amounted to 79,124,002 pounds valued at about \$1,570,000. Most interesting of all and especially esteemed for the table is the ayu, or Japanese samlet (*Plecoglossus altivelis*), a kind of dwarf salmon with delicate flesh of delicious taste and odor when fried or broiled. This fish it is which furnishes the best sport with the captive fishing cormorants. Certain places in the province of Mino have been noted for this mode of fishing for over 2,500 years.

The title of H. Charlton Bastian's "Evolution of Life" (E. P. Dutton & Co.) is misleading, for instead of considering evolution on a wide scale, it is merely an elaborate and detailed attempt to prove the reality of archebiosis or spontaneous generation. The overwhelming evidence against such a theory leaves one with hardly an unbiassed mind to criticise a volume on the subject. It will suffice to state that Dr. Bastian claims that ordinary bacilli, as well as vibrios, cocci, streptococci, torulae, and other germs of fungi, appear almost regularly in his plugged, experimental vessels after they have been heated for from ten to twenty minutes to temperatures ranging from 115 degrees to 130 degrees C. He then naively adds: "These organisms which we have seen to be living—which developed and multiplied—must, therefore, have been evolved *de novo*. What other answer is it possible to give?" With

practically all the eminent bacteriologists of the world flatly denying such a postulate of spontaneous generation, we can only add, in deference to Dr. Bastian's evident sincerity, that his experiments must be at fault in some way; there is some loophole unguarded.

The third edition of Pyle's "Manual of Personal Hygiene" (Philadelphia: W. B. Saunders Co.); is enlarged by a section of ten pages on home gymnastics, one of fifty on domestic hygiene, and another of about thirty on "hydrotherapy, thermotherapy, and mechanotherapy" (tempting the uninitiated to do too much), and also on "first aid." Much of the new matter is good, but many of the suggestions are too vague for the readers for whom the book is intended. This is particularly the case with the discussion of foods, cellars, drainage, heating, and ventilation, where decidedly more definite explanations or descriptions are needed to make the work really helpful. The advice on the management of emergencies is in the main sound, but the use of the stomach pump requires far more explicit directions to make it safe or effective, and the treatment of poisoning by oxalic acid (p. 427) is confusingly inconsistent with that of the later list (p. 429). There is also a new glossary with no indication of the pronunciation and containing not a few superfluities. A glossary that, to give one example almost at random, defines "excrecence" and omits "fomites" fails of its purpose.

In "Practical Health" (The Metaphysical Publishing Co.), L. E. Whipple, "principal of the American School of Metaphysics," seeks to simplify the application of doctrines presented for some years past in several editions of his widely read "Mental Healing." The supremacy of mind, the influence of "images" for good or ill, the fact that "the healing power of genuine ideas, thus rightly applied with definite purpose, is irresistible" (p. 193); would seem to be the central doctrine of the book. Thought transference is accepted as essential to all systems of mental healing, and is held to exist "at least sub-consciously among all people," and to be common among animals as far down as fishes "of the larger type," and even among insects. While no one familiar with disease will doubt that the essentials of mental healing may bring relief or recovery in certain special cases, by no means infrequent, it is interesting to observe the attitude of the author and his school to the larger problems of human ills. This seems to be well indicated in a single paragraph (p. 52):

The fact that the microbe is present together with a given disease has led to a supposition that it was the cause of that condition. This, followed by experiment, has led to the acceptance of the theory. If the experiments had been conducted under a different expectation of thought it is safe to say that the results would have been correspondingly different. In subconscious action the human mind can both make and destroy microbes and bacteria as easily as it can build and animate cells in the human body, or control the thinking of other men, acts which to-day no well-informed person will attempt to deny. Bacterial parasites are not the work of God, but the legitimate outcome of man's own destructive thought. He makes and he can destroy them all. It only requires a knowledge of the kind of thought which produces each species.

An international conference on plant

hardiness and acclimatization will be held in this city on October 1-3, under the auspices of the Horticultural Society of New York.

Drama.

In the Mermaid Series (imported by Charles Scribner's Sons), volumes are in preparation containing plays of Lyly, Peele, Greene, Kyd, Goldsmith, Sheridan, and Bulwer. There will also be a volume of plays preceding Shakespeare.

To commemorate the two hundredth anniversary of the birth of the dramatist Goldoni, the Municipio of Venice has recently published a book, "Della Vita e dell'Arte di Carlo Goldoni." This volume reflects great credit upon the Istituto Veneto di Arti Grafiche, by which it was printed, but it will not win an authoritative position for Giuseppe Ortolani, by whom it was written. It is true that Goldoni's works have not yet been properly edited (though a limited commemorative edition is now well under way); nor have we accurate information as to Goldoni's manuscripts or the printed texts; but the author of this *Saggio storico* (whom difficulties of such a sort do not concern) has failed to avail himself of the materials at hand, and has written a book in which many good ideas occur as if by chance amid countless inaccuracies. The *indice* is merely a brief list of chapter-headings; there is no genuine index; and we are asked implicitly to take the author's word for whatever statement he may see fit to make. As G. G. Coulton has so vigorously said in his book "From St. Francis to Dante" (p. 9), whatever a writer's prepossessions may be, "he can count upon a sympathetic public of his own, and upon comparative immunity from criticism; since his separate blunders, unsupported by references, can be traced and exposed only with the greatest difficulty; and in the present state of public opinion, nobody thinks the worse of him for making the most sweeping statements without adequate documentary vouchers." This is a slight exaggeration, but Mr. Coulton's invective applies none the less to the author of the present book. It is easy enough, however, to point out some of the worst errors. For instance, Signor Ortolani declares (p. 18) that the mediæval stage had not strength enough to fecundate "either here [in Italy], or elsewhere, any masterpiece." The justifiable inference is that he had never heard of "Robin and Marion," or of "Maitre Patelin" (either of which will bear comparison with any of Goldoni's comedies), or of "Everyman." The author's sketch of the Italian stage before Goldoni is the work of one who gallops by night because he is not wise enough to go deliberately by day. There is still room for an accurate study of the life and works of Carlo Goldoni.

A Society for the Suppression of Useless Knowledge would find a good field of activity in the "Goethe Jahrbuch," of which the twenty-eighth volume has just been issued. Gleaners have been active so long that little but straw remains to be raked up. Some kernels of wheat, however, may

be found in each of these volumes, of which Ludwig Geiger is the editor. Probably the most interesting of the newly discovered documents is a letter written shortly before the poet's death, addressed to a Prussian official. He writes:

Twenty years I was director of a theatre, and my efforts were rewarded with applause. . . . But this extended experience convinced me that perhaps no other business is so dependent on what the moment brings. . . . Everything is so uncertain and fleeting that one never knows up to the day, and the very hour, what one should decide to do.

Concerning the question of author's royalty he makes this sensible suggestion:

He should be allowed the full receipts of the third performance, and of all later repetitions a percentage. . . . In that way both sides have an advantage; the director gives a royalty only for plays that succeed, and it is the author's affair to gain the public favor at once and to retain it.

The "Jahrbuch" also contains some jottings made by Goethe for the continuance of his autobiography beyond the year in which it breaks off; they were discovered in the Weimar archives by Kurt Jahn.

Music.

Simple Counterpoint in Forty Lessons. By Friedrich J. Lehmann. G. Schirmer.

The Art of Counterpoint. By C. H. Kitson. Oxford: Clarendon Press.

Until about a thousand years ago, music was purely melodic. None of the ancient nations had what we call harmony—the deliberate sounding together of two or more tones of different pitch, other than the octave. Then came the crudest form of polyphony—the singing by monks of the same melody in parallel fourths or fifths. From this horrible practice was gradually developed the art of counterpoint—the free invention of counter-melodies to a given melody. The harmonies resulting from this interweaving of melodies were at first merely accidental, and it was not until several centuries later that harmony was aimed at for its own sake.

Although counterpoint thus antedates harmony, in modern courses of instruction the student of counterpoint is supposed to have previously mastered harmony. This is the case with Mr. Lehmann's book, which is also otherwise strictly conventional. He follows the antediluvian custom of classing major and minor thirds and sixths as "imperfect" consonances. However, in three- and four-part writing, he allows, "in certain ways" the unprepared seventh and ninth, and the six-four chord, which is really most kind. His volume was written primarily for the classes at the Oberlin Conservatory of Music, and the author claims for it that it affords more than the usual practice in combining species, which is true.

Dr. Kitson's "The Art of Counterpoint," we are pleased to say, is not one of the many treatises on that subject which are based on previous treatises. He is right in maintaining that in these text books, theory has been built upon theory and personal bias, until the original musical basis has been forgotten, the result being a system of counterpoint which has little connection with the past and none with the present, containing a code of arbitrary rules

which do not represent the technique of any period of musical art:

To pretend that such a system has a certain disciplinary value, implies a low view of the purpose of contrapuntal study. Moreover, a discipline which forbids the student to write what is correct both from a relative and an absolute point of view is illogical and useless. The true province of contrapuntal study is the attainment of the art of pure vocal part-writing.

This art reached its perfection in the works of Palestrina, and it is thence that our author directly derives his rule. After making the student conversant with the five orders of counterpoint, he shows him how to study Palestrina for himself. As a matter of course, other composers are not ignored; on p. 230, *e. g.*, references are given to modern examples of eight-part work by Parry, Lloyd, Harwood, Bach, Wesley, Mendelssohn. The concluding paragraph of this scholarly book is worth quoting:

The counterpoint of Palestrina has formed the harmony of Bach; the counterpoint of Bach has enlarged the harmonic resource of the modern diatonic school. The counterpoint of this school has formed the harmony of Wagner, Dvorák, Elgar, and Strauss. In this way has the unessential merged into the essential; and the student may await with interest further developments of this nature.

Those who regard music as a factor in national development will be glad to hear of the formation of a Welsh Folksong Society, for the collecting and preserving, and in some cases for the publishing of Welsh folksongs, carols, ballads, and tunes. The first meeting in connection with it was held at Carnarvon during the National Eisteddfod of 1906. It resulted in the appointment of a committee consisting of the two originators, Sir Harry Reichel of the Bangor University College, and A. P. Graves, the inventor of "Father O'Flynn"; Sir William Preece, the Right Hon. D. Lloyd George, M. P., etc., to draw up a constitution and rules, these to be submitted to the subscribers at the Swansea Eisteddfod this autumn. In the opinion of the founders of the society, the study of the native melodies may be expected not only to throw light on the past of the Welsh people, and to help to maintain the continuity of its ideals and culture in the future, but also to be a starting-point for the creation of a national school of music. Just as Grieg breathes the spirit of Norwegian folklore, Liszt of the Hungarian, and Villiers Stanford of the Irish, so a school of Welsh composers, if it is to have a vigorous life, must be based on the musical genius of the Cymry, as seen in the "Alaw Gymreig," sacred and secular. That the society aims at influencing Welsh education is shown by the fact that, besides thirty-nine from the thirteen counties, the General Council is to include members appointed by the three University Colleges, the Eisteddfod Association, the National Union of Teachers, the Association of Headmasters of County Schools, etc. Intending subscribers, five shillings per annum, honorary subscribers, ten and six, should communicate with the secretaries, J. Lloyd Williams and L. D. Jones, University College, Bangor. It is hoped that Welshmen living in America will give help both by becoming members of the society, and by drawing on the memories of other settlers from the Principality. It is noteworthy that a large body of Irish

music was collected from Irish emigrants by Mr. O'Neill, for many years the chief of police in Chicago.

During the opera season at Covent Garden, London, which closed late in July, Wagner and Puccini were as usual in the lead. Wagner had twenty performances, Puccini nineteen. Together they had thirty-nine of the eighty-five performances. Beside their works, the list contained "Traviata," "Cavalleria," "Pagliacci," "Rigoletto," "Hänsel and Gretel," "Bastien and Bastienne," "Aida," "Lucia," "Carmen," "Ballo in Maschera," "Fédora," "Andrea Chénier," "Loreley," "Faust," "Merry Wives of Windsor."

Paris is to have in addition to its two older opera houses, the Grand and the Comique, two more, the Théâtre Lyrique International and the Théâtre Lyrique Populaire. The Populaire is to have five hundred ten-cent seats. The repertory will contain works of the French school chiefly, such as "Dame Blanche," "Fra Diavolo," "Zampa," "La Juive," and "Le Prophète."

Art.

Glass. By Edward Dillon, pp. xxviii, 374. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$6.75.

This book is the latest addition to the Connoisseur's Library, that interesting series which we have treated in these columns on several occasions. Mr. Dillon has contributed one previous volume, the book on porcelain, 1904; and we have for purposes of comparison these two books by the same author, dealing with two branches of decorative art, one the best known and the other the least known of all. 'Ceramic art, if not porcelain properly so called, is the most generally popular among collectors, great and small, the most studied, and of all the arts of decoration the most sure to interest outsiders: Glass, however—who knows anything about glass? Who collects or studies or has studied the glass vessels of antiquity, of the middle ages, or even of modern times? There are a few enthusiasts in this way, and any one of those will tell you that he finds but little admiration for his possessions and little sympathy for his pursuit.

The museums of Europe and some of those of America show great collections of glass found in graves on the Mediterranean shore. These pieces have one admirable quality, diversity of graceful form. They have one less artistic but equally interesting quality, the charm of unexpectedness in their simple methods of added decoration. Thus a glass vial found in an island of the sea, or one of those brought to market to-day, dug up from the sands of the Asiatic Levant, is adorned by the application of from two to eight or ten handles, useful or ornamental, and by purely ornamental zig-zags and scrolls, all made of thin strips of glass pulled out and applied when hot. Others, again, have no adornment further than a thread of glass wound round stem, or neck, or body. Others, again, are modelled in relief, probably by having been blown in a mould, whose forms the hot glass takes very readily. Again some are

decorated in color by the application to a pale blue, grayish green, or wine-colored body, of strips of more vivid color. As a general thing these ancient glasses are thought precious for the beauty of their superficial iridescence; and the result of this preference is that the lover of the classical forms and of the purposed decoration of the pieces may often buy, cheaply enough, those vases which have not suffered that decay from which the iridescence comes. This matter has been well explained in the book before us; chapters iii. and iv., with plates vi. and vii., present the simple glass vessels which we have tried to describe very briefly, and treat of the iridescence, its cause and its nature. One is glad to see, as on pages 16 and 17, the complete examination of the changes which take place in a solid wall of glass, by means of which its surface becomes brilliantly colored indeed, but also soft and pasty. This curious process of decay would be less attractive, perhaps, if it were understood how much the nature of the material had changed in putting on the brilliant hues.

On the other hand, the mention of modern attempts at procuring that iridescence by technical means and without weakening the material, has received inadequate treatment. In the brief chapter on contemporary glass the fact of such imitation is mentioned, and is ascribed to "Messrs. Tiffany, the well-known goldsmiths of New York." The artist who actually introduced and still makes the Tiffany Favrile glass would be as much surprised to hear that statement of its origin as he would be disturbed at finding no mention at all of his other experiments in coloring surfaces. Not "artificial iridescence" alone, but a whole system of decorative coloring in waves, in zigzags and scrolls, in clouds and spots, makes up the chief beauty of the Favrile glass; and this has been successfully repeated, though on a smaller scale, in Vienna and Paris at least—undoubtedly in other European cities as well. Now this modern surface decoration is not of the greatest charm, because it is not placed on the vase or the bowl with deliberate care. It is left, as it were, to expand, and the surface is thought sufficiently adorned if the clouds and waves of color spread over it without much control. In these respects this glass is as different as possible from the enamelled; nor has the process anything to do with enamelling in the strict sense of the term. And yet as a fairly representative piece of nineteenth century decoration the Tiffany Favrile glass and the similar glass made in certain European capitals are important—that century had so little to show of independent and novel design in handicraft.

Very recent experiments in glass decoration have been but slightly touched upon in this work. The wonderful effects got by Rousseau of Paris in laying coat upon coat of varied colored glass and cutting through in the manner of cameo-engraving but with curious differences which cannot be described here; the admirable enamelling on cold, or finished, glass by Brocard of Paris, and others, a process familiar to some through the wonderful imitations of famous Saracenic mosque lamps, but also to be found in wholly modern pieces intended for modern uses; the beautiful

drinking glasses which were exhibited in the Austrian department at the Paris exhibition of 1900, and which, as it appears, were brought to the United States—all of these are left without mention in this volume. Now, we cannot blame a book or a work of art for not being what it does not pretend to be, but a large volume with the general title "Glass," may be called to account if it gives no hint of the interesting things which are being done in our times. Rousseau, Brocard, and, in a way, Louis C. Tiffany have, indeed, been named in the brief final chapter, and with them Gallé of Nancy, and Cros, but nothing is said to tell the reader what is really attractive about their work.

Otherwise the book is what one might expect from a conscientious workman. One collector will be disappointed, another will be pleased. The writer of this review is distressed to find that Mr. Dillon has cared so little about the Roman glass with *fiori*, as the Venetians call them, flower-like scraps of color in the translucent body. That ware also has been copied in modern times, though feebly and with limited success. Those solid pieces, thick and heavy castings as they seem, have been accused by some students of being, in their conception, foreign to the true nature of glass. They are, indeed, very different in character from the light and delicate spun, twisted, and blown vessels which for twenty-five centuries have delighted mankind; but if glass is so metallic in its nature that it may be treated in that more ponderous as also in the lighter way, why should not this way be accepted as another fashion of treating decorative glass? The same question applies to the glass vessels which are made beautiful by their spirals and zig-zags in inlay of opaque glass of vivid colors, such as are given on plate ii. of Mr. Dillon's book. That also is an art which seems contrary to the true nature of the material; but so is enamelling upon glass. In the latter process you take the transparent vessel completely shaped, and apply to it ornaments of colored paste which might equally well have been put upon a body of metal or of porcelain. In this connection it is interesting to consider what the Chinese have done in glass, for they are fond of it as of an artificial stone, semi-precious, hard, of beautiful colors, and taking a high polish. Considering it in that way, as an artificial rival to jade and to crystal, they carve it into simple or complicated forms, and one is glad to see that plate xlix. of Mr. Dillon's book is devoted to those Far Eastern pieces.

There are forty-nine plates, many of them in color. The subjects are well chosen, with some apparent care to omit all well-known individual pieces, and even well-known types. The Index, though a dozen pages long, is far from complete. The student is so often surprised by meeting, in the text, with that which he has sought in vain in the Index, that he learns to work with the list of chapters and the list of illustrations, and to find his way by slow turning of the leaves.

In the Library of Art (imported by Charles Scribner's Sons) the volume "Rembrandt," by Prof. Baldwin Brown of Edinburgh will soon be ready. The new volume in the Langham series of art monographs

is "Pompeii as an Art City," by E. V. Mayer.

The *Burlington Magazine* for August is largely given over to Claude, twenty-two of his drawings being reproduced, accompanied by an intelligent and pleasantly written analysis of his art by Roger E. Fry and notes on the individual drawings by C. J. H. In the result one finds Claude a more interesting and original artist than one had imagined him, many of the drawings having a surprisingly modern air as to both vision and handling. They show how much the Lorrainer could see and feel that he did not deem suitable for elaboration in his limited, if exquisite, manner. Of the other contents of the number, the most interesting is a reproduction of Van Dyck's portrait of the Marchesa Giovanni Battista Cattaneo, recently acquired by the National Gallery, a fine and sober work of the artist's Italian period, showing, so far as one may judge, little reminiscence of Rubens and nothing of his own later affectation. The section on Art in America is devoted to two Cassone fronts in the Jarvis collection at New Haven, written of by W. Rankin, and to an account, by Kenyon Cox, of the union of the National Academy of Design and the Society of American Artists and the consequent liberalization of the constitution of the Academy, concluding with an appeal for the increased gallery accommodation so urgently needed for the proper exhibition of the work of our artists.

In the course of preparation of one of his vast and comprehensive works, a "Repertoire de peintures," Salomon Reinach found himself the possessor of a number of photographs of pictures of different epochs; the reproduction of which in anything more than outline had been abandoned as impracticable for that publication. A number of these photographs he has now published, through Lévy et Fils, in a thin quarto, entitled "Tableaux inédits ou peu connus tirés de collections françaises." The fifty-six plates reproduce the complete compositions, and some parts of compositions on an enlarged scale, of forty-eight pictures of various schools, and of dates ranging from the fifteenth to the nineteenth century. Many of them have a real beauty, but almost all of them have an interest of mystery—they are ambiguous productions, possessing analogies with the work of more than one master, or even of more than one school—difficult to classify, therefore, and of uncertain attribution. In many cases one is inclined to think that the puzzle interested M. Reinach more than the picture, which does not of itself present any great charm or decided merit. In his notes he is, as was to be expected, admirably lucid, and quite impartial, giving all the facts, and stating all the difficulties, hazarding a conjecture now and then, but rarely drawing a definite conclusion. The phototype plates are not all equally well executed, but most of them are at least passable. Plate xiv., however, is very poor, and it may be the fault of the reproduction, rather than that of the original, which inclines us to doubt the attribution of this Portrait of a Man to Rembrandt.

In 1896, the Macmillans brought out, in

three heavy volumes, a translation of Richard Muther's "History of Modern Painting," the most elaborate and generally useful history of painting in the nineteenth century. Now E. P. Dutton & Co. give us, in four lighter volumes, the same translation, revised by the author, and brought down to the end of the century. The revision includes omission as well as addition and rearrangement, and certain rather long-winded passages which have been excised will hardly be missed. But it is in its illustration that the new edition differs most widely from the old. This has been done entirely anew, not only as to execution, but, often, as to choice of examples. There are probably fewer illustrations in the present volumes, but they are generally larger, and, almost invariably, better done. One of the innovations is the inclusion of a considerable number of reproductions in color to which we cannot give very high praise. On the whole, however, the book is improved in its new dress.

The latest issue of the *Mitteilungen* (No. 33) of the German Orientgesellschaft is a richly illustrated report of the archaeological researches in the society's two great fields of operation, Assyria-Babylonia and Egypt. Near the city walls of Assur, Dr. W. Andrae has discovered the historic New Year's Festival House, which was erected by King Senharrib after the destruction of Babylon in 689 B. C., for the glorification of the Assyrian national divinity. This structure, so famous in ancient times, turns out to be highly important for our knowledge of Assyrian architecture. In Babylon the investigations were conducted by the chief of the expedition, Professor Koldewey, who has an exceptionally huge pile of ruins to deal with. His most interesting find has been a building from the period of Artaxerxes, ornamented with many colored enamelled brick. In Egypt the society has continued its researches in the pyramid field of Abusir er-Rirah, near Cairo, and can report among other things a group of large and beautiful reliefs from the fifth dynasty. The full account of the society's excavations at the pyramid and the temple of King Ne-user-re, in so far as they belong to the old kingdom, has now been published by Hinrichs of Leipzig, as the seventh volume of the Scientific Reports of the Orient Society, prepared by the leader of the Egyptian expedition, Professor Ludwig Borchardt.

On the east side of the Theseion in Athens, one of the best preserved temples of antiquity, the Greek Archaeological Society has undertaken excavations for the purpose of laying bare the old Agora of the city. Foundation walls have already been found, which probably belonged to the *peribolos* of the temple, which evidently was similar to that of the temple of the Olympian Zeus in Athens. As soon as the surrounding land can be purchased, these excavations are to be continued. Dr. Dörpfeld is of the conviction that in this neighborhood the remnants of the Royal Hall will be found.

M. de Morgan, in his report of last winter's excavations at Susa, speaks of the discovery of numerous and important inscriptions concerning the history of Elam

and Chaldea, "the cradle of our civilizations." Among the art objects there is an alabaster statue of King Manichtusu, with its date (4000 B.C.) practically authenticated by an inscription. There is also a superb specimen of painted ceramics of the same century, found at the depth of twenty-five metres amid the ruins. M. de Morgan believes this, with the ante-historic pottery of Egypt, to be the forerunner of the potter's art in Mediterranean countries.

The eighteenth annual exhibition of the New York Water-Color Club will be held in the galleries of the American Fine Arts Society, No. 215 West Fifty-seventh Street, November 2 to 24.

Finance.

REDUCTION OF A DIVIDEND.

The reduction of its semi-annual dividend by the Southern Railway, last Friday, was an incident in the rapidly unfolding financial situation which, for several reasons, has attracted particular attention. During all of the commotion of 1903, the important and reassuring fact was that no great railway gave any sign of financial weakness. Such dividend reductions as did occur in that period, fell almost exclusively in the ranks of industrial corporations which were recognized as experiments. The announcement therefore that this important railway, which has been paying five per cent. annually on its preferred stock since 1901, had reduced its rate to a three per cent. basis created some little consternation in the market. The news was followed, naturally, by another decline in prices, which seriously dampened the better feeling, which had developed on the markets during the previous week's pause in Stock Exchange liquidation.

Before passing judgment on the exact meaning of this reduction, and especially before drawing any conclusions as to whether further incidents of the sort are likely to follow, it will be necessary to examine the circumstances which led to it. In the first place, the action was not unexpected; in the second place it occurred, not as a consequence of declining revenues, but as a direct result of the existing peculiar conditions in the money market. In the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906, the Southern Railway, after paying the \$3,000,000 called for by the five per cent. dividend on its preferred stock, reported a surplus of \$2,229,000. In the fiscal year ending with last June, gross earnings were \$3,016,000 greater than in the preceding twelve months, yet operating expenses increased so heavily that net receipts actually decreased \$1,909,000. This decrease in net income was, it will be seen, nearly enough to offset the surplus which had existed the previous year, before payment of the dividend. When it is added that the year's payments for interest and rentals were \$1,400,000 above those of the fiscal year 1906, it is plain that, in the present year, the five per cent. dividend simply was not earned. Even after the cut of last Friday, which reduced the payment for the whole past year to four per cent.—the full semi-annual rate having been paid last April—a deficit is left after paying the div-

idend just declared. The balance available for dividends, after paying expenses and interest, was \$2,209,000, against \$5,229,000 the year before, and a four per cent. dividend called for \$2,400,000. A full year's dividend, at the three per cent. rate now established, would have left a moderate surplus.

Why should net earnings have fallen in this way, when gross receipts were mounting so handsomely, and when transportation rates have been maintained? The answer lies mainly in the fact that the company found itself confronted with the need of large expenditure to keep its tracks, stations, and rolling stock in order—this at a time when the money market simply refused to take new securities on reasonable terms. The result of this deadlock of credit was that the Southern Railway did what any prudent company would have done—it appropriated unusually large sums from current income to provide the money for improvements. For instance, the increase in expenditures on tracks, as compared with a year before, was \$537,000, and on equipment \$987,000; while to this had to be added the enormous increase of \$3,130,000 in what railway men call "cost of conducting transportation"—this increase being chiefly attributable to the rise in wages. In announcing their dividend reduction, the directors gave out a formal statement that they "were influenced by consideration that the income account for the year reflects such abnormal and extraordinary conditions as may not reasonably be expected to recur." On this point there will be rather general agreement. That the present blockade of credit facilities cannot possibly last indefinitely, all experienced financiers believe. Mere accumulation of new capital will settle it in time. But the matter of higher wages, at a moment when the price of the finished product—in this case transportation—cannot be raised proportionately, is one of the formidable problems brought before the whole community by the present abnormal economic situation.

When, however, one comes to the larger question whether the Southern Railway incident is or is not likely to foreshadow similar occurrences, one may answer without great difficulty. There are doubtless some railways which, like the Southern, have been handicapped by lack of working capital, and by the poor condition into which their plant had been allowed to fall before the enterprise was established or reorganized. The Southern Railway is a salvage from one of the numerous wrecks of 1893—wrecks which involved not only companies whose financial weakness has been more or less continuous, but also railways of such present enormous strength as the Union and the Northern Pacific. Such companies as those last mentioned had the double advantage of being organized at a time when they could be so adequately capitalized as to start with a well-filled purse, and of running through a country where the movement of material prosperity during the decade past has been most decided. The Southern Railway was reorganized in 1894, before markets were fairly on their feet again; it comprised in itself a group of exceedingly ill-equipped and run-down lines, traversing a section which was the last to reap the benefits of the prolonged industrial

boom. The result was that provision for expenditure on plant was ill-made at the start, and that the need for such expenditure was greater than in most other companies of its size. But the very facts here reviewed go to show that the case of the company is by no means a fair measure of conditions in American railways generally. The majority of the greater companies have been able, during the period of prosperity, to make such provision for the future, in the way of accumulated surplus and expenditure on the line, as would easily avert even such moderate embarrassment as has been suffered by the Southern.

As to the relation of the Southern Railway's action to the market as a whole, investors need be reminded that the reduction of a corporation dividend, especially when made for temporary causes, may at times be not only prudent in itself, but may be distinctly reassuring as a sign that the management is taking no risks in a doubtful crisis. Ideas occasionally grow confused among people who look at railways from the point of view of Stock Exchange quotations and the investment list. One need, however, only ask what would be thought of a manufacturer who, when his company was short of money and improvements were immediately needed in the plant, should go on paying a maximum dividend while borrowing at extortionate prices on his notes, or while letting his property deteriorate. Nothing is commoner among private business men than reduction of such annual distribution for exactly the purposes announced by the Southern Railway.

Nor can it safely be assumed that this particular reduction, even if it were to be followed by some others, would have any serious meaning to the financial future. There need only be recalled such episodes, in the similar stringency of 1903, as the entire cutting-off of the dividend on United States Steel common stock, the abandonment for a year of the 7 per cent. dividend on Republic Steel, for two years of the 4 per cent. dividend on the American Car and Foundry, and the cutting in two of dividends on half a dozen other important companies. In

these very cases, the United States Steel has restored one-half of the dividend then abandoned; the Republic Steel has in recent years not only resumed its old rate of payment, but has paid back all previous shortages from the original 7 per cent. rate; while most of the others are paying at the same rate as prior to 1903. Meantime, the general situation, far from having been injured by the prudent action of these companies, was greatly strengthened by it, and the companies placed in a position where they were able thereafter to look forward with equanimity to another financial storm.

BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

Abbott, David P. Behind the Scenes with Mediums. Chicago: Open Court Publishing Co.
Adams, Samuel. The Writings of. Edited by Harry A. Cushing. Vol. III. Putnam's. \$5.
Allen, Hamilton Ford. The Infinitive in Polybius compared with the Infinitive in Biblical Greek. University of Chicago Press. 50 cents net.
Annals of Harvard College Observatory. Vol. LX. No. V.; Vol. LX. No. IV.; Vol. XLVII. Part I.; Vol. LVII. Part I.; Vol. LXII. Part I. Cambridge. Published by the Observatory.
Balogh, Richard. Temptation. Macmillan Co. \$1.50.
Baldwin, James. An American Book of Golden Deeds. American Book Co. 50 cents.
Brown, Hanbury. Irrigation: Its Principles and Practice as a Branch of Engineering. D. Van Nostrand Co. \$5 net.
Brown, Katharine Holland. Dawn. Thomas Y. Crowell & Co.
Browne, Thomas. The Religio Medici. Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. 35 cents.
Chamberlin, Georgia Louise, and Mary Root Kern. Sunday Story Reminders.—Child Religion in Song and Story. Chicago: University of Chicago Press. \$1.
Chambers, E. K., and F. Sidgwick. Early English Lyrics. London: A. H. Bullen.
Christmas Anthology. Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. 50 cents net.
Church's Laboratory Guide. Revised by Edward Kinch. D. Van Nostrand Co. \$2.50 net.
Clarke, George Herbert. Some Reminiscences and Early Letters of Sidney Lanier. Macon, Ga.: J. W. Burke Co.
Coulton, G. G. From St. Francis to Dante. London: David Nutt.
Coutts, Francis. The Heresy of Job. \$2 net.
The Romance of King Arthur. \$1.25 net. John Lane Co.
Deutsches Leben der Vergangenheit in Bildern. Lemcke & Buchner.
Dresslar, Fletcher Bascom. Superstition and Education. Berkeley: University Press.
Drummond, Henry. Natural Law in the Spiritual World. Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. 35 cents.
Edgar, Madalen. Stories from Morris. Thomas Y. Crowell & Co.
Erskine-Murray, James. A Handbook of Wireless Telegraphy. D. Van Nostrand Co. \$3.50 net.
Fanshawe, Ann Lady. The Memoirs of. John Lane Co. \$5 net.
Fleming, J. Dick. Israel's Golden Age. Imported by Scribners. 45 cents.
Fox-Davies, A. O. The Mauleverer Murders. John Lane Co. \$1.50.
Gates, Eleanor. Good Night. Thomas Y. Crowell & Co.

Harnack, Adolf. Das Mönchtum. Glessen: Alfred Töpelmann.
Harrison, Henry. Surnames of the United Kingdom. Part I. London: The Eaton Press.
Hasse, Adelaide R. Index of Economic Material in Documents of the States (New Hampshire). Washington: Carnegie Institution.
Hichens, Robert. Barbary Sheep. Harpers. \$1.25.
Jennings, Edward W. Under the Pompadour. Brentanos. \$1.50.
Johnson, Eleanor H. Boys' Life of Captain John Smith. Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. 75 cents.
Johnson, Mrs. A. Narrative of the Captivity of. Springfield, Mass.: H. B. Huntington Co.
Johnson, Willis E. Mathematical Geography. American Book Co. \$1.
King, Charles, and others. Adventures of Uncle Sam's Soldiers. Harpers. 60 cents.
Kirby, A. M. Daffodils. Doubleday, Page & Co. \$1.10 net.
Leland, John. The Itinerary of. Edited by Lucy Toulmin Smith. London: George Bell & Sons.
Lessing's Minna von Barnhelm. Edited by Philip Schuyler Allen. Charles E. Merrill Co. 60 cents.
Loomis, Charles Battell. Araminta and the Automobile. Thomas Y. Crowell & Co.
McSadden, J. Walker. Stories from Chaucer. Thomas Y. Crowell & Co.
Maine. Insurance Report, 1907. Augusta, Me.: Kennebec Journal.
Marcus Aurelius. Meditations of. Translated by George Long. Thomas Y. Crowell & Co.
Marx, Karl. Capital: A Critique of Political Economy. Vol. II. Chicago: Charles H. Kerr & Co.
Mathews, Frances Aymar. "Allee Same." Thomas Y. Crowell & Co.
Meador, Herman Lee. Thro' the Rye. Philadelphia: Henry Altemus Co. 50 cents.
Miller, J. P. Christmas Making. Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. 50 cents net.
Morgan, John De. In Lighter Vein. Paul Elder & Co.
Newmarch, Rosa. Poetry and Progress in Russia. John Lane Co. \$3.50 net.
Oertel, Richard. Francisco de Goya. Lemcke & Buchner.
Osbourne, Lloyd. Schmidt. Thomas Y. Crowell & Co.
Oxley, J. M. North Overland with Franklin. Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. 75 cents.
Paul, the Deacon. History of the Langobards. Translated by William Dudley Foulke. Longmans, Green, & Co.
Perez, Luis Marino. Guide to the Materials for American History in Cuban Archives. Washington: Carnegie Institution.
Pryce, Richard. The Successor. Duffield & Co. \$1.50.
Roberts, Charles G. D. In the Deep of the Snow. Thomas Y. Crowell & Co.
St. Francis. The Little Flowers of. Translated by W. Heywood. Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. 35 cents.
Sewell, Tyson. The Construction of Dynamos. D. Van Nostrand Co. \$3 net.
Schwed, Hermine. Ted in Mythland. Moffat, Yard & Co. \$1 net.
Scott, Leroy. To Him that Hath. Doubleday, Page & Co. \$1.50.
Sparhawk, Frances Campbell. A Life of Lincoln for Boys. Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. 75 cents.
Standage, H. C. Agglutinants of all Kinds for all Purposes. D. Van Nostrand Co. \$3.50 net.
Taciti, Cornelli. Annals of. Edited by Henry Furneaux. Vol. II. Books XI-XVI. Henry Frowde. \$5.25.
Tennyson Calendar. Compiled by Anna Harris Smith. Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. 50 cents net.
Thoreau, Henry D. Excursions.—Walden.—Cape Cod.—The Maine Woods. A Week on the Concord. Thomas Y. Crowell & Co.
Trent, W. P., and John B. Henneman. The Best American Tales. Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. 35 cents.
Ward, Caleb Theophilus. Gospel Development. Brooklyn: Synoptic Publication Co. \$2.
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